The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1896.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 44.

REJOICING AT M'KINLEY'S HOME

The Whole Town Out Celebrating the Great Victory.

LAST NIGHT'S SCENES RENEWED

Factory Whistles Screeching, Bands Playing and Clubs Marching.

TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION

The Next President Secured But Three Hours Sleep, Being Awakened This Morning By the Demonstration of His Townspeople.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The fever of excitement into which Canton was plunged last night was renewed early this morning. There was an uninterrupted screeching of steam whistles, bands marching and countermarching, uniformed and uniformed clubs parading, and artillery companies shaking the town with cannon salutes. Towns people in a body are joining in an enthusiastic demonstration over the result of the election. McKinley was about the house by nine o'clock after a three hour's nap, broken by the demonstration around him. A curious crowd filled the sidewalks and streets about the house. Telegrams by the hundreds were delivered in huge bunches. They are mainly congratulatory.

Word came from Oregon that that state gave McKinley 7,000 majority. From Wisconsin the plurality will reach a hundred thousand. In a general way the returns lead to a conviction among McKinley associates that 239 electoral votes are assured. Beyond peradventure. Forty-eight more are considered probable for McKinley, and 18 doubtful. The states regarded as certain are Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Those counted as probable are North and South Dakota, Delaware, Kentucky, Montana, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

A dispatch from a trusted private source at Wilmington, Del., says the Democratic state chairman concedes the state to McKinley.

McKinley has shown no evidence of fatigue this morning and his face showed relaxation from the intense strain of yesterday. His whole bearing is that of a man on whom a great load is removed.

LATE ELECTION RETURNS.

CLARINDA, Ia., Nov. 4.—Hepburn, Republican, is elected to congress in this district.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 4.—The city complete gives McKinley 200 majority, a Republican gain of 1,400.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—Indications are that Iowa will give McKinley 80,000 majority. Palmer will get not over 3,000 votes. All the Republican congressmen are elected.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—There is nothing new from this state since 4 a. m., when all Republican congressmen were known to be elected and McKinley's plurality is 80,000 to 90,000. The state ticket ran slightly ahead of the national ticket, owing to Palmer Democrats voting for the Republican state ticket.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 4.—McKinley has certainly carried the state. The next legislature will be three-quarters Republican.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 4.—This state will give Bryan 10,000 majority.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 4.—The state is in doubt.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—This city complete gives McKinley 115,650 plurality.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—It is estimated that McKinley's plurality in this state is 266,950.

CANTON, O., Nov. 4.—H. C. Payne telegraphs from Republican headquarters at Chicago that the next United States senate will have a majority for sound money and protection and that Kansas, California and Oregon are for McKinley. Gov. Bradley telegraphs that McKinley carries Kentucky by 20,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—This city gives McKinley a majority of 830, a Republican gain of 501.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—Indications are that the state will give McKinley in the neighborhood of 30,000 plurality.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—McKinley's majority will be 15,000 and the gold standard will have a majority of Kentucky's congressional delegation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4.—Bryan carried the state by from 25,000 to 35,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—California has joined the east in the landslide. Its majority for McKinley will exceed 5,000. Some counties have not yet reported, but it is probable the ones which the fate of the election hangs have all been heard from, swell Republican majority to point where nothing can possibly disturb it. Legislature safely Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4.—Bryan carries Florida by 13,000 to 14,000 majority.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Bryan has probably carried the state by 1,000 plurality.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Midnight—While Tanner has run behind McKinley something like 25,000 in Chicago and very heavily throughout the state, he is elected over Altgeld by a very large majority.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—At midnight it was generally conceded that Michigan had gone Republican by about 25,000 plurality. The Upper Peninsula went strongly for McKinley and from present indications the Lower Peninsula will do likewise.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 4.—The Democratic state committee claims the state for Bryan by 13,000. The Republican state committee says the complete returns will give the state to McKinley. Returns generally indicate Republican losses.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 4.—Scattering returns indicate that Bryan has carried the state by over 100,000 plurality in a total vote of 170,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—Indications are that Bryan carries this state by 10,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—The chairman of the Republican state committee concedes the state to Bryan. The Populists will probably get four out of six congressmen and may get all. Republicans have returns from only 225 election precincts out of 1,600. These give a Republican plurality of 2,450, but indicate losses and do not show large losses in Douglas and Lancaster counties, which contain Omaha and Lincoln.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 4.—One-third of the state vote is received and gives McKinley 1,500 majority. There is a gain in the Bryan vote so far that if it continues will give him a majority.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 4.—There is a strong probability that the state will go for McKinley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—Bland is elected to congress in the Eighth district.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—The Democratic state committee claims Bryan's plurality in the state at 60,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—Bryan's majority will probably be 25,000. Democrats have elected eight out of ten congressmen.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—Later returns reduce the Republican plurality about one-third. It is now estimated at 50,000 to 60,000, the largest Republican plurality ever given a president in Ohio, except 140,000 for Garfield. Republicans concede three congressmen to the Democrats.

OMAHA, Nov. 4.—The chairman of the Republican state committee says he expects the largest gains in the country districts. He thinks McKinley's plurality in the state will be 2,000 to 3,000.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Nov. 4.—Meagre returns indicate that Bryan's majority will be 15,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—Indications are that the state will give McKinley 40,000 majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Chairman Babcock has reports showing that 177 Republicans are surely elected to the house and partial reports, indicating the total number of Republicans will be 230.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Latest returns show that Bryan has carried this state. Taylor is elected governor; eight of the ten congressmen are Democrats. The legislature is Democratic by a good majority.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 4.—Bryan has apparently carried the state by less than 5,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—It is estimated that McKinley carried the state by 32,000 plurality.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Complete returns from 93 counties indicate that McKinley has carried the state by 40,000. Pingree, for governor, has an estimated plurality of 58,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Indications point to the following congressional gains for the Democrats: Delaware 1, Illinois 11, Missouri 8, New York 11, total vote 11. Democrats, Populists and fusionists gained 1 in Colorado 1 in Missouri; Republicans gained three in Maryland. This gives the silver men a net gain of ten.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 4.—Returns so far received indicate a plurality of 1,300 for Bryan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—McKinley's plurality in this state promises to exceed 300,000. New York city has broken its political record in a presidential election. It gave a Republican plurality for president for the first time since 1852, except in 1848, when the free soilers and Van Buren cut down the Democratic vote to less than 36 per cent. The legislature is Republican and will elect a Republican successor to Hill.

MAYVILLE, Wis., Nov. 4.—Edward Sauerhering is elected to congress from the Second district.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—With one town lacking the state gives McKinley 54,500 majority. The legislature is heavily Republican.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 4.—Latest returns indicate the state has gone for Bryan.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—The probabilities now favor Bryan in this state.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 4.—This city gives Tanner 340 plurality, a Republican gain over 1892 of 412.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 4.—Bryan carried this state by from 15,000 to 20,000.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 4.—McKinley carried this state from three to five thousand. The legislature is probably Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—The indications are that the Republicans will have a majority in the next legislature which will elect a United States senator.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—The state seems safe for McKinley, though the result may be close. Taking the estimate of missing counties made some days ago by the Democratic committee, the probable majority of the missing vote is 1,238. This would give the state to McKinley by 4,745.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Star's Wheeling, W. Va., dispatch says indications are that McKinley has carried the state by 15,000. Republicans elected all the congressmen.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—Returns are incomplete in detail, but enough is known to accurately state the result. McKinley carries the state by 1,500 to 1,800. He may lose one elector whose name was misprinted on the ballot.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4.—Chairman Bixby claims the state for McKinley by 35,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—Chairman Talbot, of the Democratic state central committee, tonight conceded Maryland to the Republicans, but would give no figures. Chairman Wellington, of the Republican committee, authorized the following:

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—Congress, Second district, Barney, Rep., elected; Third district, Dr. Booze, Rep., elected; Fourth district, McIntyre, Rep., elected.

To the Associated Press—We have carried the state of Maryland for McKinley by at least thirty thousand. The city of Baltimore has given over 20,000. We certainly elected five congressmen out of six, with the sixth yet in doubt, and have carried every ward in the city. We will carry at least nineteen out of twenty-three counties in the state. (Signed) Geo. L. Wellington.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 4.—McKinley carried Allegheny county by at least forty thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—For Congress the Third district was carried by William McMeen, gold democrat, the republicans carried the four other congresssional districts in this city as follows: First district, Henry Bingham, re-elected; Second, Robert Adams, Jr., re-elected; Fourth, James Rankin Young; Fifth, Alfred C. Harmer, re-elected.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4.—30 precincts give Bryan 1,611; McKinley 743, Bryan and Watson 56; Palmer 197; Levering 14. Compared with October state election shows democratic loss of 206.

COOPER'S BIG MAJORITY.

In the Entire District His Majority Will Exceed 12,000.

Advices from the First congressional district give the following majorities for Hon. H. A. Cooper, Republican candidate for congress:

Green county	600
Rock county	4,300
Walworth county	3,500
Racine county	2,265
Lafayette county	800
Kenosha county	600
Total	12,065

H. J. Smith, chairman of the Republican county committee worked hard and faithful during the campaign and was ably assisted by Secretary Lukes and other assistants. It was a grand piece of work and fully appreciated by the Republicans of Racine county.

WAS A REGULAR LAND SLIDE.

Racine City and County Overwhelmingly Republican.

MAJORITIES FROM 600 TO 1,800.

Bryanism and Fusion Buried and will Never Rise Again.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IS MANIFEST.

Cheering and Other Evidences of Patriotism Throughout the City—The Successful Candidates—The Vote—Scenes on the Streets.

THE TICKET ELECTED

Governor - - - EDWARD SCOFIELD
Lieut.-Gov. - - - - EMIL BAENSCH
Secretary of State - - HENRY CASSON
Treasurer - - SEWELL A. PETERSON
Attorney-General - - WM. H. MYLREA
State Supt. - - - - JOHN Q. EMERY
Railroad Com. - DUNCAN J. M'KENZIE
Insurance Com. - WILLIAM A. FRICKE
For Member of Congress:
HENRY A. COOPER
For Member of Assembly, First District.....W. T. LEWIS
For Member of Assembly, Second District.....T. H. MOSHER

County Clerk.....JOHN DIXON
County Treasurer.....PETER MEYERS
Coroner.....C. H. STRIPPLE
Sheriff.....JOHN WAGNER
Clerk of Court.....O. E. AHRENS
District Attorney.....PETER R. NELSON
Register of Deeds..FRANK M. ROBERTS
Surveyor.....SAYRS G. KNIGHT

When the morning dawned yesterday the sun came out bright, the atmosphere could not have been more delightful and the indications for an ideal election day were never more promising. Republicans came out early and were jubilant over the prospects of a victory for nice weather always means an immense vote.

But the weather only held good until shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon when a heavy rain storm set in and continued for two or three hours. Democrats smiled and Bill Vance, chairman of the Democratic committee, advanced the opinion that the Popocrats would carry five wards in the city.

Republicans had heard Mr. Vance figure before and were not alarmed, notwithstanding the change in the weather. There was a quiet vote being cast and it was a mighty large one. It means something and sufficient confidence was placed in the judgment of the business men, working men and mechanic to warrant that they would cast their ballots the right way and they did.

The rain continued and the streets were filed with mud, but bad weather was never known to dampen the ardor of enthusiastic campaigners and men who are eager to learn the results of a battle of ballots when such important questions are at stake.

The streets were filled with people at an early hour, long before the polls closed at 7 o'clock and when bulletins were hung out they were scanned with eager expectancy.

The small hay was conspicuous. He was armed with the ever handy tin horn and the noise made was evidence that his lung power had not been neglected.

The Journal with its usual enterprise arranged an illuminated bulletin board and thousands of men congregated in front of the building and read the returns. At the Lakeside Auditorium the Republican and Democratic managers had arranged to receive returns and crowds gathered there and partook of coffee and refreshments served by the Good Shepherd church people. Another big crowd assembled at the Y. M. C. A. building where there was an entertainment and returns received.

The first received indicated that something had dropped and that there had been a regular landslide; that the combination of Democrats and Populists had been buried. One of the first messages came from Burlington and said that Bryan had only received ten majority in that Democratic hot bed. Then the First ward came in with a big Republican majority and the Fourth ward reported immense Republican gains and there was only a small Democratic majority in the West precinct.

The Second ward astonished the natives with over three hundred for McKinley; the Third ward rolled up another big majority for the Sound Money candidates and the Sixth ward reports made the fusion candidates and their friends sick and when the Seventh ward only rolled up a small majority they believed that it was time to go home.

Country towns commenced to report and there was large Republican gains and before the Fifth ward, Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia had been heard from the votes counted indicated that Major McKinley had 1,800 majority and that the State, Legislative and County officials had majorities ranging from 600 to 1,800.

The thousands on the streets commenced to yell and they did it in a manner becoming the occasion. Then there was the occasional report of a cannon, red fire was burned in many streets; a big bon fire was kindled upon the Monument Square and the ringing of bells and tooting of horns added to the din of enthusiasm and the G. A. R. drum corps marched out made music.

All of this noise and enthusiasm was the result of the landslide in the county. Then it was announced that the State had gone 100,000 for McKinley and that Bob Schilling was beaten by 3,000 in Milwaukee; that Altgeld was beaten 60,000 in Illinois; that Michigan was in line for McKinley by 70,000, and New York was 300,000 for sound money; that Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland was conceded by many thousands and that the whole country had been caught in the avalanche of Republicanism and sound money policy. By this time the Republicans were wild, and they kept up the jubilee with a vengeance until long after the average person had retired.

It was the outburst of American patriotism, of the men who had gone to the polls and helped to save America from disgrace and repudiation, by men who had hitched Bryanism and dishonor so deep that is will never rise again in this section of the country.

All night long the Journal office bore an animated appearance. Men were too excited and pleased to go to their homes, and could only cheer, shake each other by the hand and otherwise congratulate each other because the dangerous Chicago platform had not been endorsed by the American people.

The county officials were about delighted, with their magnificent runs. Of course the result was close for Sheriff for the reason that James Bolton came into the field as an independent candidate, which made it hard pulling for John Wagner, but he got there by a good majority. Mr. Morse, for the office of Superintendent of Schools, also had a close shave, but pulled through.

Summing up the whole business it was a magnificent victory and a political landslide seldom observed in Racine county. Now the Republicans can celebrate their victory with a will.

The vote cast for each candidate will be found in a tabulated form in this issue, except Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia.

BRYAN WENT TO SLEEP.

The Returns not Calculated to Produce Insomnia in the Popocratic Candidate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Bryan received the election returns tonight at his home over a special wire. He remained during the afternoon in private room in the second story of his house, leaving the first floor to newspaper correspondents. He told them if he had any communication to make he would notify them. He spent the afternoon sleeping, and was very little disturbed by callers.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Faulkner, Gorman and Butler at Washington Afraid of the Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Chairman Faulkner of the democratic congressional committee, Senator Gorman and a few other notable democrats are locked in the democratic headquarters receiving news. They refuse admittance to all including newspaper men. Senator Butler, chairman of the populist committee is also receiving election returns behind closed doors.

The Republican Bulletin returns at the republican congressional headquarters are running open house. Chairman Babcock claims it is a McKinley landslide.

LEVERING WAS MOVING.

Prohibition Candidate Spent Election Day in Moving.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 4.—Joshua Levering, Prohibition candidate for president stood most of the day superintending the removal of his household goods from his country residence to his home in this city. At Prohibition headquarters it was said the party expected to poll about ten thousand votes in this state, most of which will come from the Republican ranks. This is nearly double the vote cast in 1892.

KENTUCKY.

LOUSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—Votes from the city and state indicate Republican gains, and especially in Louisville, which give McKinley a majority of probably ten thousand.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—The latest news from the state indicates that McKinley has carried Kentucky by a much larger plurality than Bradley carried it in '95 for Governor. The state will probably give a majority for McKinley of from 25,000 to 30,000. The result is a great surprise for the free silver leaders.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JONES' LAST STAND.

The Landslide Does Not Deter Him From Making Another Claim.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Chairman Jones said at noon: "Indications are that we have carried Indiana. If we have, Bryan is elected. We carried Tennessee, Kentucky and Minnesota is in doubt. Bryan telegraphs he will carry Nebraska by 10,000." Payne at the Republican headquarters, when shown Jones estimates said: "The result was known last night and as then announced is substantially correct. Indiana, Minnesota and California are safely Republican."

RESULT IN RACINE COUNTY

Majorities Given For the National, Congressional, Legislative and County Tickets.

A review of the vote on the various officers shows handsome pluralities all through the Republican ticket. The returns in some instances did not include the vote for Palmer and Buckner and the National ticket and for the Prohibition candidates, so that in the following summary a comparison of votes is made only between the Republican vote and the combined Peoples and Democratic votes on the fusion ticket. The votes cast for the various offices in Racine county with the pluralities for the Republican candidates are as follows:

President—	Vote	Plurality
Bryan, D. & Pop.	3,982	
McKinley, Rep.	5,850	1,868
Governor—		
Silverthorn, D. & Pop.	4,099	
Scofield, Rep.	5,735	1,636
Member of Congress—		
Mahoney, D. & Pop.	3,528	
Cooper, Rep.	5,793	2,265
Member of Assembly—		
Hanson, D. & Pop.	2,289	
Lewis, Rep.	3,054	765
Member of Assembly, Sec. dist.—		
Gleason, D. & Pop.	1,922	
Mosher, Rep.	2,614	692
County Clerk—		
Millstead, D. & Pop.	4,191	
Dixon, Rep.	5,734	1,543
Treasurer—		
Hayes, D. & Pop.	4,092	
Myers, Rep.	5,743	1,651
Sheriff—		
Bristol, D. & Pop.	3,034	
Wagner, Rep.	4,512	478
Bolton, Ind.	1,622	
Coroner—		
Fiddler, D. & Pop.	3,905	
Stripple, Rep.	5,915	2,010
Clerk of Court—		
Billings, D. & Pop.	4,114	
Ahrens, Rep.	5,691	1,577
District Attorney—		
Thompson, D. & Pop.	4,171	
Nelson, Rep.	5,787	1,676
Register of Deeds—		
Graham, D. & Pop.	4,170	
Roberts, Rep.	5,628	1,458
Superintendent of Schools—		
Worthington, Ind.	1,896	
Morse, Rep.	1,960	64

In 1892, the vote for president in the city of Racine was: Cleveland, 2,226; Harrison, 2,476; Weaver, Pop., 405; Bidwell, Pro., 120, making the Republican plurality in the city 250.

The plurality in the city for McKinley is 871, but in order to show the gain over 1892 there must be added the Populist vote of 406, which McKinley has overcome, making his net gain in the city 1,026.

In the entire county the vote of '92 was: Harrison, 3,950; Cleveland, 3,750; Weaver, Pop., 506; Bidwell, Pro., 352.

McKinley's plurality in the county is 1,868. Harrison's plurality in the county in '92 was 200. The Republican gain over '92 arrived at by the same plan as in the city is 2,168.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

RETURNS FROM DOUBTFUL STATES

McKinley Assured of a Majority in the Electoral College.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM NEBRASKA

Doubtful States Will Swell the Major's Majority.

TENNESSEE GOES TO BRYAN

Indiana, Delaware and West Virginia Can Be Placed in the Republican Column—McKinley Will Get Kentucky's Vote by a Small Majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—It is reasonably certain that McKinley is elected, but his majority is likely, from indications at 11 a. m. to be narrow, much narrower than given as the result of earlier dispatches. The following states, with a total of 220 electoral votes, are conceded to McKinley: Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland; Mass chusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. Probabilities point with great certainty to Delaware, with three votes and Indiana, with fifteen as Republican, and furnishing the 224 required to constitute the majority in the electoral college. Of the doubtful North Dakota apparently belongs to McKinley. The same may be said of the three votes of Oregon and thirteen of Kentucky. But in all these returns are too inadequate to justify a definite conclusion.

The following states, with a total of 135 electoral votes, are conceded to Bryan: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Only most meagre returns have been received from California, with 9 electoral votes, Kansas, 10; Wyoming, 3, and Washington, 4, so neither party can claim them. Nebraska, with 8 votes, is very close, with probabilities strongly in favor of Bryan. North Carolina, with 11 votes, is claimed by both, but will probably be safe for Bryan. The same is true of South Dakota, with 4 votes.

The summary of the situation, therefore, may be reduced to this:

Certain for McKinley, 220; almost certain for McKinley, 18; indications for McKinley, 25.

Certain for Bryan, 135; probably for Bryan, 23; doubtful, 26.

BRYAN IS HOPEFUL.

Does Not Concede His Defeat or Claim His Election.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Bryan neither concedes defeat nor claims his election. "We are making no claims," he said, "but we are awaiting later returns with much interest. Bryan was up and receiving callers by nine o'clock. He was cheerful and buoyant as he received numerous telegrams of encouragement from Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, and from Chairman Jones.

FALKNER'S WILD DREAM.

Does Not Concede the Election of McKinley and Hobart.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Chairman Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional committee does not concede the election of McKinley, though he is disposed to believe the tendency is that way. He concedes McKinley 190 electoral votes and claims 182 for Bryan and says 66 are doubtful.

OBITUARY.

Weiß.

Mrs. Magdelina Weiß died yesterday of pneumonia at her home No. 1304 Douglas avenue, aged 39 years. A husband and five children survive to mourn her death. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. John's church.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—The Republican state committee say the reports show gains for the Republican ticket and claim that this state by a decided majority. The vote from the Democratic districts in this city so far counted show a heavy Republican gain.

POLICE REPORT.

Arrests Made During the Month of October.

Below is the report of the police department for the month of October, giving wagon calls, number of arrests and what for:

Wagon calls for October	37
From boxes	19
From phones	12
Verbal calls	6
Called for drunks' times	14
Called for ambulance	7
Called for tramps	5
Called for larceny	6
Called for disorderly	2
Called for false runs	2
Called for sheriff	1
Number of boxes pulled for report by police in October	3,128
Phones in city answered	176
Phones from abroad answered	5
Complaints attended to	9
Written orders served	141
Lost children found	2
Insane persons cared for	4
Sick taken home from street	1
Horses shot	2
Verbal order served	20
Dogs shot	4
Inspections for Board of Health	30

BLESSED THE GRAVES.

All Saints Day Extensively Observed—Graves Were Blessed.

Yesterday was All Saint's Sunday and especial services were held in the various Catholic churches of the city. But the most interesting and imposing service was held at the Catholic cemetery in the afternoon, when the cemetery and the graves of the dead were blessed. It was a ceremony never before conducted in Racine, although a common one in the larger and many of the smaller cities in the United States. At least several thousand people were present and the services were watched with unusual interest.

Rev. Father Meunich, of the Holy Name church, blessed the graves; Rev. Father Trant preached a sermon in the English language; Rev. Father Birkhanser preached in German and Rev. Father Fratz, of the St. Joseph church; Father Johnson, of St. Rose, and Father Peshong of St. Francis, assisted during the services.

Annual Military Ball.

Arrangements are now completed for the third annual military ball of Company F., First Infantry, W. N. G., to take place Wednesday evening, Nov. 18th, 1896, at Armory Hall. A great deal of effort has been made by the members and its command to make this party the affair of the season. Much encouragement is already received, as many specialty men from abroad have made arrangements to be here on the occasion. Major Jackim of Company F Battalion, will be here; also several officers from the Fourth Regiment of Milwaukee.

New features in military dances will be added, with Schulte's full orchestra, and the sale of tickets already have reached 125.

Every one should assist Capt. Varel, his officers and men in making this party one to be remembered as a successful one.

Boils.

Blood Purifier and Blood Maker. Cures Scrofula sores and eruptions on the face. We keep it. DAVIS & SHUMAN, 352 Main Street.

THE ELECTRIC ROAD.

When Will the Injunction Suit Be Settled.

When the injunction suit between the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Railway company will be settled is a matter of conjecture. The latter company is going ahead with the work and the two 400-horse power Westinghouse engines that are to be used have been shipped from Pittsburg. The boiler house has been completed and a 200-horse power steaming boiler is being put in place also a 250 Kilowatt generator. The power for operating the road will be in readiness in about a month. The roadbed is completed to South Milwaukee, as is the pole line, and all that is waiting is the large dought ought wire that is to be used. It is expected every day. Without a doubt electric cars will be running between Racine and Milwaukee before Christmas.

OBITUARY.

Ritter.

Phillip Ritter died at his home No. 1310 Phillips avenue at 7:35 o'clock last evening of brain trouble, aged 35 years. Deceased was born and reared in this city and was well and favorably known and held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. A wife and five small children survive him. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Jacobson.

Mrs. Johanna Jacobson died at the Racine county asylum last night, aged 33 years. The funeral was held this afternoon from the Thronson & Hanson undertaking parlors.

Anderson.

Mrs. Otto Anderson, an estimable lady died last night at her home No. 1716 Winslow street, aged 25 years. A husband and children survive her. The funeral will take place from the Danish church on Geneva street at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

HEAVY SNOW IN DAKOTA.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 2.—Four inches of snow fell last night, making a foot now on the ground. The storm was from the north and west and was very severe on farmers who were unprepared for winter. Telegraph poles are down between here and Pierre, and there has been no communication with that city by wire since last Thursday evening.

FATAL TRAGEDIES.

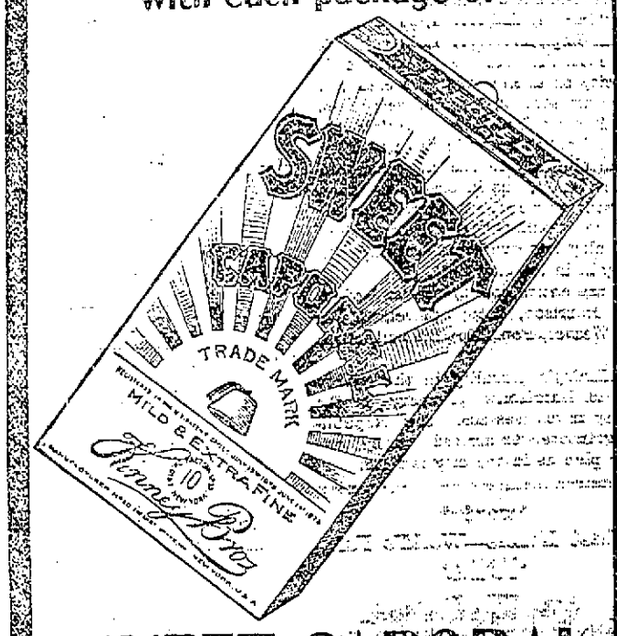
BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Today Scott Linton fatally shot Wm. Mötzler and Belle Gray and then killed himself at Georgetown.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 2.—Louis Bulzer, proprietor of the American House, while drunk this morning, shot and killed his wife. He was arrested.

Mr. Payne of Chicago gave a very interesting and helpful talk before the Kindergarten club Saturday morning. His subject was "The Study of Animals, and how best to study them with the children of the kindergarten and primary schools."

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Joseph Jelenak, aged 16, was killed yesterday three miles from Prairie du Chien by a gun in the hands of John Kodack, aged 15. Tree boys were sitting on a log when one got up with the gun cocked, which went off. The shot passed through the boy's neck and grazed the face of the other. It is thought Kodack will go insane from the shock and grief.

Mrs. Kate McDougal was brought up for examination yesterday on the charge of murdering her husband. Her attorney asked for an adjournment and the case was postponed until Nov. 9. Mrs. McDougal still maintains her self possession and uses deliberation in all her actions, both in and out of court. The officials unearthed some important testimony which will be used in the trial against her. C. Reinschlager, the sole witness of the deed, says she said: "Don't give me away. Tell the officers he shot himself." Her utter lack of repentance for the terrible crime has greatly exasperated the dead man's relatives, and they will bring every influence to bear in the prosecution.

John Fristrom, an Appleton laborer, had a pay day yesterday and spent the afternoon with friends and a number of chance comers at his boarding house. The party became drunk and a fight ensued, in which Fristrom had his ear bitten off. His assailants have not yet been identified. Fristrom also claims to have been robbed of $11 by the man who assaulted him.

Annie Braum, 14 years old, employed as a domestic in the home of Mayor Born, has confessed to having started the fire in the mayor's residence several weeks ago, which destroyed $1,000 worth of property.

The state convention of the Woman's American Protective Association is in session at Madison behind closed doors.

John Toohey, a Milwaukee free silver orator narrowly escaped suffocation by inhaling gas at a Sheboygan hotel a few nights ago. Doctors worked over Toohey two hours before they brought him to his senses.

The 12-year-old daughter of Oscar Marshall, a farmer of the town of Melrose, near Black River Falls, was kicked by a horse and almost instantly killed.

Pensions have been granted persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—William Windell, National home, Milwaukee. Increase—Simon Iverson, Garfield, Portage county. Reissue—George W. Nevel, Bonz, Richland county. Original widows, etc., Rachel M. Glick, Sylvan, Richland county; Margaret A. Donaldson, Milwaukee.

At Medford an eagle tried to carry off a 10-year-old school boy. Schoolmates came to the boy's rescue and killed the bird.

Three thousand people attended a public flag raising at the C. & N. W. shops at Janesville yesterday.

St. Colin's Catholic church at Antigo was broken into last night and robbed. Entrance was gained by forcing the lock of a side door. The orphan's contribution box was pried open and the contents taken.

D. Dexter, the postmaster, and well-known manufacturer at Deer Brook, near Antigo, was instantly killed by lightning last night while in bed. His two sons, occupied a room adjoining their father, but only received a severe shock. All the stoves in the house were broken by the shock.

The city treasury of Oshkosh is empty and it will be impossible to pay the salaries of city officials next Monday, the 1st of the month. Local banks have plenty of money, but refuse offers of 6 percent, saying they will place no loans until after the election. Meanwhile the officials and other creditors will be compelled to wait.

Henry Blankenheim of Marshfield is 7 years old. He has been arrested for placing the tie on the railway track a few night ago. He made a confession.

St. John's church at Elk Lake was dedicated by Father Weckman, assisted by several other priests. Delegations were present from many towns. The building cost $2,500 and will seat 500.

Pensions have been granted to persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—Edwin D. Case, Milwaukee; Joseph Ziegler, Milwaukee. Special Oct. 20—Frank McQuillen, Tomah, Monroe county; D. M. Dove, Boyceville, Dunn county. Increase—Peter Schillhauer, New Holstein, Calumet county. Original widows, etc.—Special Oct. 30—F. Schindler, father, La Crosse, La Crosse county; Rachel A. Sturtevant, Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee county. Original—Byron B. Pubbs, Byron Pond, Milwaukee county; John Weber, National home, Milwaukee county. Reissue—Philip Dolah, Wonewoc, Juneau county.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting Nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

GOOD FORM.

The Art of Introduction—Prigs, Snobs and Cads—Notes of Dress.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Not least among the features of good form is the art of introduction, an art nowadays sadly neglected, much to the detriment of our social system. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the discomfiture and misery for which reckless, haphazard introduction is responsible, while many a pair of new acquaintances having thoroughly congenial tastes and all other qualifications for an agreeable and lasting friendship have met and parted with a mutual impression of hopeless asinility, due to nothing on earth except the incompetence of the introducer.

Before dreaming of making two persons acquainted with one another it is necessary to satisfy oneself that the presentation will be as agreeable to the one as to the other. It does not absolutely follow that you should inquire their wishes in the matter. Intuition and tact—qualities which the native bred American possesses to a pre-eminent degree—will in most cases suffice to indicate to you whether the introduction will prove pleasant or otherwise. But should you be in doubt it is infinitely preferable to abstain, even when you happen to be with friends of your own who are strangers to one another. If you do not believe that they are likely to get along well with one another, you are guilty of no discourtesy in neglecting to make them acquainted, and it is far better form to introduce too little than too much.

When, however, an introduction does take place, it is only considerate, and therefore courteous, to pronounce the names distinctly, and then not to leave your men until you have safely started them upon some topic which you know to be mutually interesting—that is to say, a good ground upon which they can meet conversationally. A few words addressed to both quickly gives them the "lay of the land," and after that all is plain sailing, and you may leave them in safety.

I often hear people use the expression prig, snob, cad and snug, in a manner which clearly shows that they do not appreciate the correct meaning of each of these epithets. A prig is a person who is always thrusting opinions down your throat. He is generally a successful man, and likewise virtuous, who firmly believes that his ways, his thoughts, and his opinions as well as all things which are and have been his down to the very water in which he has just washed his hands are superior to the ways, thoughts, opinions, etc., of the person whom he is addressing. A prig must be a blameless character, for on this he rests his immunity from that hostile and pointed criticism which by putting him in your power would rob him of his vices. The prig must be without humor. Laugh he cannot; snigger he can, and usually he does. Many men are saved from prigdom by humor. They fancy themselves ridiculous. This your true prig can never do. To himself he is ever godlike. He carries his head as if it were the holy sacrament, and he has always and everywhere that perfect assurance of superiority which has the effect of exasperating to the boiling pitch all with whom he is brought into contact.

A snob is a person who endeavors to appear to the public more than he (or she) really is. Snobbery is based on pretense and is almost invariably due to dissatisfaction with social status and to the possession of ambitions for elevation to a loftier rank. A cad is the antithesis of a gentleman in manner and breeding—in one word, an individual whose speech, manner and opinions are characterized by vulgarity. And lastly, the snug is a prig plus the cad—that is to say, a vulgarized prig. Whether intentionally or otherwise on the part of the author, prigs figure in almost every story, poem or drama that has ever been written, even the "Paradise Lost" of Milton containing a terrible prig in the person of Adam. I am think but of one writer who is an exception to this rule—namely, Shakespeare—and I cannot help attributing this peculiarity to the wild, airy and outdoor nature and existence of England and America's immortal bard.

Among the features of the present year is the almost complete disappearance of the so called mackintosh and rubber coats, due to the astonishing development and perfection of the various processes of waterproofing ordinary materials. These new fabrics, especially one that has made its appearance this season and which is known by the name of millerain, has the inestimable advantage of keeping out the rain without interfering with the natural hygienic action of the skin. The objection to the mackintosh and to the rubber coat was that it was not so much rainproof as airproof, and consequently unhealthy and uncomfortable in the extreme. The millerain cloth, however, while impermeable to wet, are so porous to the air that you can actually blow smoke through the fabric. Let me warn my readers that tailors as a rule discourage anything in the shape of a waterproof, be it mackintosh or millerain, under the impression that by selling a garment of this kind they are probably losing an order for a more expensive overcoat. The most popular form of the latter is the so called fly front Chesterfield, with velvet collar and the back made whole. It is cut moderately long, extending pretty well to the calves of the leg, and there are consequently long trips left at the bottom of the side seams in order to prevent dragging when walking.

Boots and shoes for men are assuming a more sensible shape, the extremely pointed toe having gone out of fashion and much way for a map which is more rounded and therefore more closely following the outlines of the average masculine foot.

Gloves are very much at a discount for the time being, an exception being made, however, in favor of bicyclists. For these a new species of glove has just been invented and placed on the market which are perforated at the palm and button at the back.

EX-ARTICLE.

Our Foreign Mail Service.

The postmaster generals is authorized by and with the concurrence of the president to conclude postal treaties with foreign countries. Under this power in 1891 the United States became a party to a convention signed by the representatives of over 50 distinct powers, including all the great powers and their dependencies, and very many minor ones, revising the previous conventions, and establishing under the name of the "Universal Postal Union" a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of articles of correspondence between their post-offices. A uniform rate of postage which can be prepaid to destination is fixed and every country of their mail systems is entitled by each country to the charges as stated thereunto, to adjust the balances. The Universal Postal union is not only a great agency for the promotion of commerce by facilitating the exchanges of [illegible] Harrison in Ladies' Home Journal.

TRICKS OF MEMORY.

Some Amusing Pranks the Capricious Jade has Played.

Some one has forcibly remarked that proper names escape from the memory as easily as greased pigs and illustrates the remark with an anecdote concerning Joe Jefferson, who never forgot his lines, but has an imperfect recollection of names. Jefferson had been introduced to General Grant at a time when that distinguished soldier was the lion of the social world, and the popular actor was much impressed with the personality of the hero. A few hours later, as he went up in his hotel elevator, a rugged looking man, with a military bearing, bowed pleasantly to him and made an observation regarding the speed of the elevator, when Jefferson said: "I beg your pardon. Your face is very familiar, but I cannot recall your name."

"Grant," was the laconic but perfectly courteous reply.

"I got off at the wrong floor," said Jefferson, "for fear I would ask him next if he had ever been in the war."

A favorite trick of a capricious memory is to substitute some other name for the one wanted, a process due to assimilation. A couple of ladies on a Chicago street car asked the conductor to leave them at Pennsylvania avenue.

"There is no such avenue in this suburb," said the conductor.

"But there certainly is," reiterated the ladies. "We have friends living there and ought to know."

"Perhaps you mean Keystone avenue?" suggested a passenger, and they said that was just what they did mean, but they knew it had something to do with Pennsylvania, which was impressed upon their memories as the Keystone State.

Jefferson did worse than to forget the names of other people—he sometimes forgot his own. He called at a postoffice in a small place and asked the clerk:

"Any mail for me?"

"What name?"

"Name? Good gracious, I don't know! Let me think. Why, I am to play 'Rip Van Winkle' tonight at your hall!"

"Joe Jefferson?" suggested the clerk.

"Yes, Jefferson—certainly. Thanks!" and, receiving his mail, the actor went away happy.

A good story is told of an excellent woman who had this fault faculty of misconstruing names. Her daughter was expecting a call from a gentleman, and she impressed upon her mother the fact that his name was a very simple one and easy to remember—Cowdry. The mother repeated it until she was sure she could not possibly forget it, and on the evening when he called hurried forward to meet him, saying graciously:

"How are you, Mr. Drycow?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

A Lesson That He Learned in the Earlier Stages of His Career.

"When I turned my light along the top of a bureau in a house that I was in one night," said the retired burglar, "it made me laugh—jewelry till you couldn't rest; earrings and pins and bracelets, and I don't know what not, and now and then a diamond. How anybody could ever have been so everlastingly careless as to leave that stuff around in that way I couldn't see. I let my lamp fall on the diamonds again and looked at 'em sparkle, and I looked at the gold things again shining in the light, and then I set my lamp down and opened my bag and began gathering in the things. There was enough right there, and I wasn't going to take any more risks. I just scooped in the stuff and got out.

"Next day, in the cold daylight, I looked it over. It was gilt, every bit of it, and the diamonds were glass. It may seem strange to you that I should have been so easily taken in, but I was new in the business, and the stuff did look beautiful.

"There's an old story about a new burglar who carried off a backload of silverware. The stuff was now, too, and it looked to him solid. There was so much of it that he had the greatest time you ever heard of getting it out through the cellar window, and when he got it home he found it all plated. Actually, for him, it wasn't worth carrying off.

"I never made that mistake. I suppose in the first year or two I was out I broke off more teapot spouts and busted more sugar tongs than you could count, but here I was taken in by a lot of sham jewelry. It only goes to show that a man may be mighty sharp about some things and not so sharp about others."—New York Sun.

Lighthouses.

The first lighthouse of which there is any record in history was built by Ptolemy Philadelphus about 300 B. C. It was a tower on which wood fires were kept burning at night. It was built on Pharos, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, and was one of the seven wonders of the world. It is an interesting fact that the modern French and Spanish names for lighthouse—the one being phare, the other faro—still preserve the memory of the island where the first attempt at seacoast illumination was decreed. The ruined tower in Dover castle, England, erected about A. D. 1411, is claimed by some authorities to have been built for a lighthouse, upon which an enormous wood fire was kept burning.

The lighthouse on the southern end of the island of Conanicut, at the mouth of Narragansett bay, is said to be the oldest in the United States. The present structure is comparatively modern, but the first one was erected in 1760, and for nearly 100 years previous a watch tower, with a beacon fire, had existed at the same point.

The lighthouse bears the odd name of Beaver Tail. The southern portion of Conanicut island is shaped something like a beaver, with its tail pointing southward, and in early times it was known by that name, the two extremities being called head and tail.—Exchange.

An Economical Lot.

"Land o' sakes, them New Yorkers are getting mighty industrious," said Mrs. Broomcorn, as she laid the weekly paper aside.

"What air they doin now?" inquired her husband as he knocked the ashes from his cob pipe.

"Well, you know about their plantin potatoes and other garden truck in the vacant lots?"

"Yes."

"Well, now they are havin foot gardens."—Washington Times.

Alfonso I of Asturias was the Catholic on account of his devotion to the church. The saint title was bestowed upon Ferdinand II of Aragon and upon Isabella of Castile.

In 1806 a great fire occurred in Quebec in which 8,000 dwellings and 17 churches were destroyed.

[illegible] Syracuse, N. Y., in 1787.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permits us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or any other narcotic.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Result in 4 weeks.

Sexine Pills RESTORE LOST VIGOR

When in doubt what to use for Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power (in either sex), Impotency, Atrophy, Varicocele and other weaknesses, from any cause, use Sexine Pills. Drains checked and full vigor quickly restored. If neglected, such troubles result fatally. Mailed anywhere, sealed, for $1.00; 6 boxes for $5.00. With every $5.00 order we give a legal guarantee to cure or refund the money. Address THE MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Robinson Drug Co.

GOETHE'S PREDICTIONS.

The Great Poet Had a Strong Political Imagination.

It is not generally known that Goethe foresaw not only the construction of the Suez canal, but of the Nicaragua canal as well, and foresaw also that the former would have to become the possession of England and the latter the possession of the United States. A writer in the London Spectator translates from Eckermann the following report of Goethe's conversation at a dinner in his house:

"'Humboldt,' said Goethe, 'has indicated, with great local knowledge, several points where, by making use of some rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico, one might perhaps attain the object in view, even more advantageously than at Panama. The decision of all this is reserved to the future and to a grand spirit of enterprise. So much is certain that if a cutting be possible of such a character as would allow ships with any kind of cargo and of every, even the greatest, size to pass through such a canal from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean there would result for the whole of the civilized world, also for the not civilized part of mankind, the most incalculable advantages. I should, however, be astonished if the United States were to let slip the opportunity of getting such a work into their own hands. One may foresee that that youthful country, with its pronounced tendency toward the west, will have seized upon and peopled, within 30 or 40 years, even the wide stretches of land beyond the Rocky mountains. One may also foresee that along all this coast of the Pacific, where nature has already created the most spacious and most secure harbors, there will gradually arise very important commercial towns, which will become the intermediaries of a great intercourse between China and the East Indies on the one side and the United States on the other. But in that case it will be not only desirable, but almost a matter of necessity, that mercantile vessels as well as men-of-war shall maintain a more rapid communication than has so far been possible by the wearisome, disagreeable and costly navigation round Cape Horn. I repeat then, that it is absolutely imperative for the United States to effect a cutting from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. And I am certain that they will achieve that aim. I should like to live to see it. But that is not possible in my case. Secondly, I should like to live to see effected a joining of the Rhine with the Danube. But that were another gigantic undertaking, and I doubt its being carried out, more especially when I contemplate the smallness of the means that Germany can dispose of. And, thirdly, I should like the English to be in possession of a canal of Suez. These three things I should like to live to see, and it would be really worth while to hold out here for their sake.'"—Literary Digest.

THE POWER OF COLOR.

It Is Said to Exercise a Potent Influence Over Humanity.

It is claimed that color exercises a potent influence over the human race. The mystics believe that every person is surrounded by an aureole of a color pertaining to his or her nature. We are told that blue, the color of heaven, indicates the purest soul. Purple also ranks high in the scale, and pink and red indicate grossness, immorality, [illegible]

Experiments have been made as to the influence of color on invalids, and years ago the blue glass craze was given wide credence, but finally became exploded.

A woman heralded the fact that she had discovered the efficacy of color baths for certain ailments, and she gained quite a number of adherents. Another genius discovered that certain tones in music were represented by certain shades of color, and that those who understood the science could derive as much pleasure as when listening to a performance.

Ladies seem to have held certain ideas as to the influence of color upon their homes and averred that he could tell the disposition of a woman by the colors she affected. Thus he declared that a fondness for white marked the coquette; that romantic and amiable women affected pink; and that the woman with a predilection for green and orange was sure to have a quarrelsome disposition; that beauties who had passed their first youth were inclined to lilac and purple; that those of a melancholy disposition were disposed to wear gray, and that the persons who always wore black, unless they were in mourning, were sure to be of a suspicious and quarrelsome nature. According to this theory, red and yellow are excitants, green and blue, bilious; orange, fiery; gray, melancholy; lilac, quiet and unostentatious.

Colors do undoubtedly wield a strange influence over sensitive organisms and affect them agreeably or disagreeably. Thus a certain female novelist is a prey to nausea and faintness when she comes in contact with a mass of yellow. Combinations of color have a singular effect on other natures.—Godey's Magazine.

Can You Count a Billion?

The following remarkable calculation on the length of time which it would take a person to count 1,000,000,000 recently appeared in an issue of The English Mathematician:

What is a billion? The reply is very simple. In England a billion is a million times a million. This is quickly written and quicker still pronounced. But no man is able to count it. You will count 160 or 170 a minute. But let us suppose that you go up as high as 200 a minute, hour after hour. At that rate you would count 12,000 an hour, 288,000 a day or 105,120,000 in a year. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so and was counting still. Had such a thing been possible he would not yet have finished the task of counting a billion.

To count a billion would require a person to count 200 a minute for a period of 9,513 years, 342 days 5 hours 20 minutes, providing he should count continuously. But suppose we allow the counter 12 hours daily for rest, eating and sleeping. Then he would need 18,025 years 319 days 10 hours 45 minutes in which to complete the task.

Old Customs.

The stanch upholder of customs often bases his adherence to them upon the ground that they have sprung from some natural need of humanity and therefore have a claim upon our continued allegiance. The first statement is undoubtedly true. But the inference drawn from it is frequently unjustifiable, for it takes no account of changing conditions and changing ills. A custom which was at one time and in a certain state of society highly beneficial may, at a later time and in different circumstances, be positively injurious, and the beneficent aim which once inspired it may presently be quite lost sight of by other and far less worthy motives.—New York Ledger.

The Real Thing.

Woodman—They tell me that you never get genuine victuals on the stage—that it is always imitation food which is used.

Storms, the Actor—Well, not always. We often get real eggs.—Yonkers Statesman.

Trick of the Trade.

"When a customer comes in," said the optician to his apprentice, "always tell him he can see things at a distance as well as he ever could. It helps very much in making a sale."—Chicago Tribune.

An Obstacle.

Chappie—I must go home now, tonight; I really cannot stay.

Chorry—Why not?

Chappie—My man isn't heah to wind my watch.—Truth.

A Good Speaking Acquaintance.

Nell—Mabel tells me you are [illegible]

Belle—Yes, we speak to [illegible]

Nell—Why, I thought you [illegible] you as he passed.

Belle—Yes, he's my husband.—Philadelphia.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Willie Diercks Instantly Killed Last Evening.

BY A POLE FALLING UPON HIM

It Struck Him on the Head and Broke His Neck—He Was Swinging on a Wire—Only Nine Years Old—Coroner's Inquest.

Little Willie Diercks, aged nine years and nine months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Diercks, of No. 914 Kewaunee street, was instantly killed a few minutes before 6 o'clock Oct. 29th, by an old electric pole falling and striking him on the head and breaking his neck.

It appears that several weeks ago the Board of Public Works, or rather the City of Racine, awarded a contract to James Cape & Sons for the grading of a portion of Superior street. During the process of grading an old condemned electric light pole at the corner of Kewaunee and Superior streets was undermined and it became loose and leaned toward the street.

Attached to the pole was an old guy wire which hung down. Boys discovered this wire and it made an excellent opportunity for a swing and they would catch on and swing. The end of the pole was only eighteen inches in the ground and wiggled when the lads swung, but they did not realize that there was danger of it falling and injuring them.

At about 5:45 o'clock last night a number of boys were endeavoring to catch the wire and swing, but they were not quite tall enough. Little Willie Diercks was with them. He jumped from the ground and caught the wire and swung out into the street. At that instant the pole gave way and the boy fell with it. The pole struck him on the head or back of the neck and pinned him to the ground. His companions ran to him and discovered that he was senseless and could not speak.

As soon as possible he was carried to his home and Dr. F. A. Sauer was called. When the doctor arrived at the house the boy was dead and after making an examination the doctor stated that the neck was dislocated or broken and that the spine was injured and there were also other injuries visible, sufficient to have produced death.

Coroner Stripple was notified and repaired to the scene of the accident. A jury was empaneled and viewed the body and it was adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The pole which killed the boy was a dead one and one that was formerly used by the Racine Gas Light company when that concern conducted an electric light plant. These poles had long been declared dead and useless by the Common Council and a resolution passed instructing the Board of Public Works to remove the same, but for some reason the work was delayed.

James Cape & Sons had completed the grading of the street and the work was accepted by the Board of Public Works last week, or the fore part of the present week.

Should it be decided that there was neglect anywhere and the accident attributed to that cause, the city of Racine will have to be held responsible.

The dead boy was a bright little fellow and a favorite in the community where he resided and was one of two children of Mr. and Mrs. Diercks.

The grief of the parents, and especially the mother, when her little boy, who left home only a short time before, full of life and hope, was brought home dead, was pitiable indeed.

At the inquest this afternoon at the county judge's office, John Schliesman and George Beyer and two other boys testified to having been present when the boy was swinging on the wire. Mrs. Schliesman testified to having seen the pole on the boy. Wm. Maloy testified to having measured the pole, where the pole set and Frank Duda saw the accident and carried the boy home.

F. A. Jinkins, Roxbury, Mass., writes: Will you please send me two samples of your Japanese Pile Cure as I have two friends who are troubled with Piles. It cured me, but they say it can't cure them. Please send them on receipt of this as I wish to convince them that it will cure them. Sample free. Fancher's drug store, 1100 State St.

NOTED GERMAN DEAD.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Cardinal Gustav Adolf von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, a brother of the chancellor of the German empire and arch-priest of Librarian Basilica, died today of apoplexy.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

Bethania Church Bazaar Opened at Dania Hall Last Evening.

The fair and festival arranged and conducted by the Ladies Sewing Circle of the First Danish Evangelical Lutheran Bethania church on Silver street, opened last evening at Dania hall. The interior of the hall is beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and in the center is a tastefully arranged booth, on the counters of which are displayed stacks of fancy work, which were universally admired by the crowds. The Rawson family band was present and discoursed excellent music. The fair will continue all this week and Monday evening of next week. Among the many contributors are the following firms and the nature of their donations:

Robert Peterson, upholstered easy chair; the Elkins Jewelry company, cut glass pickle castor; M. M. Secor, traveling bags; Horlick Food Co., malted milk; C. Jorgensen, patent sad irons; Thronson Hansen Furniture Co., framed steel engraving; J. Petersen, center table; L. A. Peil, fancy jaidenier and stand; Slot-Wiedeback, sack of flour; Giesler and Lochner, bath set; Buffham & Son, fancy basket; A. Jesperson rustic chair and rug; H. C. Hansen, framed steel engraving; Jos. Leichtsweis, celluloid album; F. Baunan, nickle-plated tea kettle; Botsford & Wooster, chased metal frame; Schulte Clothing Co., gents hats; Robinson Drug Co., tooth powder and toilet cream; Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., ladies gossamer; N. Clemensen, one dozen flower plants; Ellinger Cloak Co., cashmere shawls and ladies cloak; Schroeder Dry Goods Co., pillow shams and aprons; Jensen Bros., dress pattern; Jacob Mohr, gasoline stove; Murphy & Kersten, clothes wringer; Wolff & Sons, boy's suit; G. A. Hass, antique flower stand; Nelson & Jensen, patent leather shoes; Johnson Bros., ladies slippers; Johnson & Kuehnemann, shoes and slippers; O. D. Jones, ladies shoes; J. Lan, slippers; Mrs. Risager, ladies' trimmed hat.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

First Congressional District Elects Officers For the Ensuing Year.

The First Congressional District of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convened in session at Bristol October 27-28. Numerous able papers and addresses were given of the nation's needs, and of political work in auxiliaries.

Mrs. Mary Kilbourn of Racine, presented a paper on "Mother's Meetings," emphasizing the thought of mutual helpfulness along the lines of child training. Racine was fully represented in numbers and on the programme as well.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Miss Eliza Cotting of Bristol; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellis of Bristol; treasurer, Alice Maxon of Walworth. For a distance of twelve miles about Bristol, including Paris, there are no saloons. Whenever any attempt is made to open a saloon, the women rally in a body and all the good men with them. The resistance has thus far proved effective and Bristol has never been disgraced by keeping open grog shops to be a standing menace to the young. Throughout the state of Wisconsin, saloons are so common that the fact that "local option" is possible must be forgotten by most of our citizens. Bristol is a standing example of what may be done when the people stand as a unit against rum for their own town. It is a question of self-preservation.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

Warden Ellarson's Circular Representing the Wisconsin Game Laws.

An official circular has been issued by State Fish and Game Warden J. T. Ellarson, in reference to the fish and game laws now in force by reason of the decision of the Supreme court, declaring the last law null and void. The warden says:

The fish and game law of 1895 for Wisconsin having been declared invalid by the Supreme court, the law of 1893 is now in force. The law of 1893 makes the open season for game as follows: Deer (not to be taken with dogs at any time), October 1 to November 1; brant, September 1 to May 1; fisher, October 1 to May 1; grouse, September 1 to December 1; goose, September 1 to May 1; marten, November 1 to May 1; mallard duck, September 1 to December 1; otter, November 1 to May 1; partridge, September 1 to December 1; prairie hen or chicken, September 1 to December 1; plover, September 1 to December 1; quail, September 1 to December 1; rabbit, with dogs, November 1 to December 1; snipe, September 1 to December 1; teal duck, September 1 to December 1; wood duck, September 1 to December 1; woodcock, September 1 to December 1; duck (other than mallard, teal and wood duck), September 1 to May 1.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil is the greatest internal remedy for cramps, colic and all internal aches and pains for man or beast. Large bottles, 25 and 50 cts. Fancher's drug store, 1100 State St.

WASHINGTON BULLAR DEAD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Washington Bullar, one of the best known men along the Great Lakes and who had filled the responsible positions of general manager of the Union Steamship Company and manager of the Union Dry Dock Co., died at his home in this city today after a long illness.

AROUND THE STATE.

A Terrific Wind Storm Struck Madison Last Night.

THE OPERA HOUSE UNROOFED

Perry Richardson Arrested For a Murder Committed Twenty-Six Years Ago—Wax Figure of W. T. Rambusch Removed From a Museum.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30.—This city was struck by a terrific windstorm shortly before 10 o'clock last night. Trees were torn from their roots and more or less damage done to a number of buildings. The second act of "Off the Earth," by Eddy Foy's company had just begun at the Fuller Opera house when the storm struck. That part of the roof above the stage was lifted from its place and carried across the avenue by the wind. A mass of stones, mortar and bricks came tumbling down on the stage. A panic was narrowly avoided, the audience rushing pell-mell from the building. A falling brick just grazed the face of one of the actresses, but not one was seriously injured. The city was in total darkness, the electric plant being shut down on account of numerous live wires being on the city streets. The telegraph wires are also badly crippled.

CAPTURED AT LAST.

ELROY, Oct. 30.—Perry Richardson was arrested at Kendalls by Constable Sanborn for the murder of a man named Gates at Portage about twenty-six years ago. Richardson was said to be a member of the notorious "Pat" Wildrie gang, who terrorized the vicinity of Portage at that time. Gates had been robbed and left for dead. He revived and went into Portage. The gang then became frightened and Richardson and Hugh Smith murdered him and then left the country. Smith was afterward caught and lynched. Wildrie was also lynched. Richardson came back here recently under an assumed name, but applied for a pension under his own name. The granting of the pension put the officers on his track and resulted in his arrest. He was taken to jail at Mauston to await his examination to be held here next Monday.

WAX FIGURE OF RAMBUSCH.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Attorney G. W. Sloan of Juneau, acting for Mrs. W. T. Rambusch, widow of the man whose extensive frauds and tragic suicide have given him national notoriety, yesterday notified the management of the Olympia musee that he would bring action for libel if a wax figure of W. T. Rambusch was not withdrawn from exhibition. Attorney Sloan visited the museum early in the afternoon and notified Lecturer Roberts that his hourly address about Rambusch was a libel upon the surviving members of the family, and unless discontinued would give rise to an action. He then notified Manager Raynor that the figure and all advertisements referring to it must be withdrawn by this morning. He explained that Mrs. Rambusch had heard of the figure only the evening before, and was overcome with grief to feel that the unpleasant matter was still kept alive in that manner. The figure was removed.

MATRIMONIAL.

Lichtenheld-Poland.

Miss Augusta Lichtenheld and Mr. Harry Poland were quietly united in marriage Oct. 29th, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenheld on Union street, by Rev. David B. Cheney, of the First Baptist church. The ceremony was performed in the back parlor at 6 o'clock, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The couple were unattended and the bride was becomingly attired in a brown figured silk gown with old rose trimmings and carried bridal roses. The groom wore the conventional black. After the ceremony congratulations were freely offered and a sumptuous wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Poland did not leave on a bridal tour, but wisely decided to settle down at once in their new home on Liberty street, where they will be at home to their friends after November 15.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis:

Geo. Gibbs, Milwaukee—Safety apparatus for railway crossings.

H. A. & M. M. Hicock, Viroqua—Jar or bottle.

A. F. Kiehl, assignr., to F. O. Kiehl, Reedsville—Bridle bit.

C. J. Lavey, Bristol—Drawbridge-gate.

E. F. Reynolds, Ashland—Discharge apparatus for pivoted spouts (or pads.)

H. F. Shadbolt, assgr., Sheboygan—Machine for manufacturing excelsior wrappers.

J. Stromberg, Kenosha—Micrometer gage.

Alfred Wiegand, Milwaukee—Shoe stay.

H. J. Grell, Johnson's Creek—Support for carboy stands (design.)

Wm. Rohlinder & E. J. Fellman, Milwaukee—Separable hinge (design.)

Diamond Ink Co., Milwaukee—Mucilage, paste or glue (trade mark.)

OBITUARY.

Van Houten.

Oct. 29th Ivan Van Houten died at the St. Mary's hospital of typhoid malaria, aged thirty years. Mr. Van Houten came to Racine two months ago and went to work for the N. F. Reichert company, erecting poles for the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha railroad. Three weeks ago he was taken sick and Mr. Reichert had him taken to the hospital, where he received the best of care. Nothing is known of his history or where he came from, but it is believed that his parents live in Holland, and are well-to-do. Mr. Reichert is working hard to ascertain where his relatives reside so as to notify them of his death.

Francis.

October 29, at 7:30 College avenue, the home of his son-in-law, Morris B. Young, John Francis died, aged 83 years and 4 months, from the ailments incident to old age. His wife had preceded him to the other world about six months. He was born at Towyn, Merionette, North Wales, emigrated to America in 1845, and first settled in Oneida county, New York. He came to Racine in 1848, and has lived in this vicinity ever since. Two sons and three daughters are left to mourn a kind father. He was known for his sociability and friendship, and he was a man that never harmed any one. Before he lost his eye he was a great reader, and took much interest in current events. He received all the care that was possible from his children, and they will greatly miss him. The funeral will take place from his late home at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

THREE IN CUSTODY.

Much Excitement Over the Murder of Mrs. Winner and Children.

RICHMOND, Mo., Oct. 30.—Excitement over the murder of Mrs. Jesse Winner and her two children increased last night, when the sheriff came into town with Lon Lackey, a young man who has been much in company of the husband of the murdered woman. The county jail now holds three persons suspected of knowing something of the murder, the husband and father, Jesse Winner, Maggie Cairon, a young woman formerly employed by Mrs. Winner and dismissed by the murdered woman, and in whose company Winner is said to have been on the night of the tragedy, and Lackey. It is believed that from some of these prisoners the true story of the crime can be obtained, though each professes innocence.

LIST OF CYCLONE VICTIMS.

Seven Persons Known to Have Been Killed in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 30.—The known dead in Wednesday's cyclone in Lincoln and Payne counties number seven, with three probably fatally injured. The details are still meagre. The death list is much larger. The known dead are: William Tobe and son of Carney, Postmaster and Mrs. Mrs. N. T. Mullin of Mitchell; John Seabright, of the same place and Mr. and Mrs. John McLaughlin of Lincoln county. The fatally injured are: Robert Towers of Lincoln county; Harrison Jones of Lincoln county and a travelling salesman named Trotter. The property damage is heavy.

TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

Several Negroes Killed and Considerable Property Destroyed.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 30.—A destructive tornado passed through Tensas Parish, La. Five or six negroes were killed and there was widespread destruction of property.

It is too plain to need a demonstration by chart or diagram that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is what the people need everywhere, for cure of bronchial and pectoral troubles. It is a sure cure.

MANNOW HANGED AT LAST.

Murderer of Carey H. Birch Executed at Noon Today.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Julius Mannow was hanged in the county jail at noon for the murder of C. B. Birch. Birch was cashier of the North Side Cable line and was killed by Mannow and John Windrath, while robbing the office. Windrath was hanged some months ago.

Itching, Burning, scaly and crusty skin and scalps in infants cleansed and healed and quiet sleep restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap, medicinal and toilet, two large cakes 25c. Fancher's drug store, 1100 State St.

MRS. FLORIEN FOUND GUILTY.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Annie Florien was found guilty of complicity in the death of Kate Fox, on whom an operation was performed. The jury was out all night and took forty ballots.

Dairymen, stockmen, livery men and horse car men unite in saying that no such horse and cattle liniment as Salvation Oil has ever been put upon the market. It should be kept at every stable and stock yard in the land. 25 cents.

Advertise in The Weekly Journal.

DR. RUST'S COTTON ROOT AND PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Genuine safe. LADIES! Always reliable and always ask for Dr. Rust's Cotton Root and Pennyroyal Female Pills. They never fail and never injure. Mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00 by

GENTLEMEN, Get the New, Novel Discovery, PIGEON MILK. Cures Gonorrhœa and Gleet in 1 to 4 days. Its action is magical. Prevents stricture. All complete. To be carried in vest pocket. Sent by mail in plain package, pre-paid, on receipt of price. $1.00 per box.

FORTIFYING COPENHAGEN.

Rumors of a Secret Understanding Between Denmark and Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Copenhagen special says: Enormous sums are being expended by the Danish government for fortifying Copenhagen and the correspondent says the work is undertaken in pursuance to a secret understanding between Russia and France by which Russia guarantees the integrity of Denmark and that when a favorable occasion arises it will insist upon a part of Schleswig-Holstein, now inhabited by Danes, being restored to Denmark in case a vote of the inhabitants desires it. On the other hand Denmark undertakes, if Russia is engaged in war, to place at her disposal the harbors and forts and special building yards of Copenhagen, considered worth over a hundred thousand men, as a base of preparations against North Germany.

The Whole Story

Of the great sales attained and great cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla is quickly told. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and gives strength and vigor. Disease cannot enter the system fortified by the rich, red blood which comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Arsdale, a son.

Are You Thin?

Look about you! See for yourself! Who suffer most from sleeplessness, nervousness, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, despondency, general weakness? Who are on the edge of nervous prostration all the time? Those who are thin. Opium, chloral, bromides, headache powders, only make matters worse. Iron and bitters are only stimulants. To be cured, and cured for good, you need a fat-making food. You want new blood, rich blood; and a strong nerve-tonic.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is all this. It feeds the tissues, makes rich blood, and strengthens the nerves.

Book about it free for the asking.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Painless Dentistry

BOSTON DENTIST —over— DAN & SOL RACINE.

The only Dental Parlors what have the patented appliances to extract, fill and crown teeth without pain.

Save Pain Save Money.

Gold Crowns. Old roots that's to far decayed to stand filling we cap with gold and guarantee for 10 years $5.

Bridge Work. on Teeth without Plates inserted in an artistic manner without Pain..... $5.

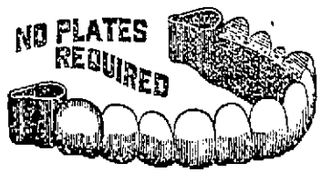
Porcelain Crown. Inserted in old root, so you cannot tell them from your own teeth... $5.

Gold Filling. From $1.00 up guaranted without Pain and to last for 10 years.

Silver Filling. From 75c. up without Pain. 10 years gaurantee.

Plates. From $5. up. No fit, no pay. Our best teeth we guarantee for 10 years.

TEETH CLEANED FREE when other work is done.



Guarantee given with all work.

Boston Dental Parlors,

(Over Dan & Sol.)

OFFICE HOURS: 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
SUNDAYS: 9 a. m. to 12 a. m.
RACINE.

The ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

Established 1845. Known as reliable for a half century

We are in line with a large assortment of Watches. We guarantee every one. Prices $2.50 and up.

A CORNER ON CLOCKS

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Seth Thomas Clocks. New styles, and a great variety. These we place on sale at prices lower than has ever been known for even cheaper and inferior makes. It will pay you to come early and make your selection

The ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE
437 MAIN STREET.

PREPARATIONS FOR

THE GREAT BATTLE

OF NOVEMBER 3d ARE ALREADY WELL UNDER WAY. A NEW

President of the United States

IS TO BE ELECTED, AND THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

will, as always, be found in the thickest of the fight, battling vigorously for SOUND BUSINES PRINCIPLES, which will bring PROSPERITY TO THE NATIONS.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is not only the leading Republican paper of the country, but is PRE-EMINENTLY A NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Its campaign news and discussions will interest every American citizen.

All the news of the day, Foreign Correspondence, Agricultural Department, Market Reports, Short Stories complete in each number Comic Pictures, Fashion Plates with elaborate descriptions, and a variety of items of household interests, make up AN IDEAL FAMILY PAPER We furnish

THE RACINE JOURNAL
AND
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE
BOTH PAPERS
ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.10,
CASH IN ADVANCE.

(The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.)
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

Address all orders to THE RACINE JOURNAL.

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to GEO. W. BEST, Room 2, Tribune Building, New York City, and a sample copy of The New York Weekly Tribune will be mailed to you.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

The Inter Ocean

Is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL.
DAILY (without Sunday).....$4.00 per year
DAILY (with Sunday).....$6.00 per year
The Weekly Inter Ocean— PER YEAR..... $1.00

As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean
As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequaled.

It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature.

Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

THE INTER-OCEAN, Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE NOW
TO THE
N. Y. Weekly Press,

An up-to-date Republican National Newspaper, containing 84 columns of excellent reading matter, with the following special features: Market Report, the most complete published; Letters on economic subjects, by George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economics; Sermon, by a leading New York minister; Story Page; Woman's Page; Youth's Page, to which Dan Beard contributes; G. A. R. News; Funny Pictures and News from Washington and abroad. During the Fall Campaign the paper will pay particular attention to NATIONAL POLITICAL NEWS.

By a special agreement we are able to send this paper and

The Weekly Journal
FOR
One Year For Only $1.25.

Address all orders to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

Send your name and address to NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY, and a sample copy will be mailed to you.

Try an ad in the Journal.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
329 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

F. W. STARBUCK, President

Sample copies sent free on application.
All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.
In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.
Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.
Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please forward notice to this office specifying particulars.
THE JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the very best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Magazines bound and returned promptly.
The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.
To insure attention all correspondence and business letters must be addressed to the Journal Printing Company.
Address
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.,

Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1896.

	President.						Governor.				
	William J. Bryan, Dem.	Joshua Levering, Proh.	William McKinley, Rep.	John M. Palmer, Nat. Dem.	Chas. E. Bentley, Nat'l.	Charles H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	Willis C. Silverthorn, Dem.	Joshua H. Berkey, Proh.	Edward Scofield, Rep.	Robert Henderson, Nat'l.	Christ. Tuttrop, Soc. Lab.
City—First Ward	101	3	190	3	.....	.....	146	2	204	7	1
Second Ward	108	13	413	9	1	.....	128	14	397	.....	.....
Third Ward, N. Prec.	133	7	299	6	.....	.....	142	7	293	.....	.....
Third Ward, S. Prec.	100	5	214	.....	.....	.....	105	7	208	1	.....
Fourth Ward, E. Prec.	180	14	173	4	.....	.....	197	6	162	.....	.....
Fourth Ward, W. Prec.	279	3	160	7	.....	.....	252	3	161	.....	.....
Fifth Ward, N. Prec.	320	6	403	4	.....	.....	321	8	398	.....	.....
Fifth Ward, S. Prec.	204	7	475	4	.....	.....	214	10	470	.....	.....
Sixth Ward, N. Prec.	314	13	411	.....	.....	.....	322	14	399	.....	1
Sixth Ward, S. Prec.	292	12	330	.....	.....	.....	292	13	321	.....	.....
Seventh Ward, E. Prec.	214	2	253	3	.....	.....	226	3	252	.....	.....
Seventh Ward, W. Prec.	183	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	110	.....	.....
Total City of Racine	2578	85	3449	39	.....	.....	2585	89	3384	8	2
Town Caledonia	314	10	318	10	.....	.....	313	11	310	.....	.....
" Mt. Pleasant	198	20	375	5	.....	.....	202	21	367	3	.....
" Dover	110	13	123	.....	.....	.....	110	13	123	.....	.....
" Norway	32	2	192	.....	.....	.....	35	2	191	.....	.....
" Raymond	87	11	208	.....	.....	.....	87	11	204	.....	.....
" Rochester	62	8	137	4	.....	.....	62	8	128	.....	.....
" Waterford	183	10	204	4	.....	.....	130	10	257	2	2
" Yorkville	65	35	313	1	.....	.....	69	38	310	.....	.....
" Burlington, N. P.	171	12	157	112	.....	.....	178	.....	159	.....	.....
" Burlington, S. P.	230	9	234	10	.....	.....	241	17	240	.....	.....
Total County	1404	130	2401	148	.....	.....	1494	146	2351	5	2
Grand Total	3982	215	5850	185	.....	.....	4069	229	5735	13	4

	Member in Congress.			Member of Assembly, First District.			Member of Assembly, Second Dist.			County Clerk.			County Treasurer.		
	Jeremiah H. Mahoney, D.	George W. White, Proh.	Henry Allen Cooper, Rep.	Andrew Hanson, D.	William R. Taylor, Proh.	William E. Lewis, Rep.	Battle Gleeson, Dem.	John Rhodes, Proh.	Thomas H. Moshier, Rep.	Christopher Millstead, D.	Thomas E. Shephard, P.	John Dixon, R.	Abraham B. Tyyes, Dem.	Samuel O. Johnson, P.	Peter Myers, Rep.
City—First Ward	188	4	200	156	4	207	.....	.....	.....	164	5	195	150	3	201
Second Ward	95	11	419	109	12	415	.....	.....	.....	127	14	400	112	24	387
Third Ward, N. Prec.	123	6	293	136	5	298	.....	.....	.....	143	10	284	138	8	260
Third Ward, S. Prec.	180	5	212	157	6	214	.....	.....	.....	106	6	210	191	6	215
Fourth Ward, E. Prec.	167	4	163	100	5	173	.....	.....	.....	105	7	162	188	9	175
Fourth Ward, W. Prec.	251	4	166	278	4	171	.....	.....	.....	282	3	166	269	3	179
Fifth Ward, N. Prec.	297	7	408	334	8	385	.....	.....	.....	314	8	403	311	11	405
Fifth Ward, S. Prec.	189	9	473	296	5	461	.....	.....	.....	318	17	461	215	19	458
Sixth Ward, N. Prec.	204	12	410	317	10	410	.....	.....	.....	321	13	400	302	15	421
Sixth Ward, S. Prec.	212	17	315	291	12	320	.....	.....	.....	252	14	320	296	18	326
Seventh Ward, E. Prec.	245	5	251	.....	.....	.....	217	3	256	221	3	255	219	6	255
Seventh Ward, W. Prec.	120	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	120	189	.....	122	179	.....	125
Total City of Racine	2235	84	3439	2289	73	3069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town Caledonia	285	11	308	.....	.....	.....	316	12	305	314	11	308	305	12	313
" Mt. Pleasant	190	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	213	20	250	202	20	304	201	21	307
" Dover	110	13	123	.....	.....	.....	131	13	102	115	12	115	102	13	132
" Norway	33	2	101	.....	.....	.....	35	2	189	34	2	191	34	2	191
" Raymond	55	11	209	.....	.....	.....	85	14	200	88	14	204	85	14	200
" Rochester	53	8	130	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	116	65	10	121	63	8	120
" Waterford	184	.....	262	.....	.....	.....	140	13	251	150	13	201	142	13	256
" Yorkville	42	35	311	.....	.....	.....	67	45	290	72	38	301	109	30	262
" Burlington, N. P.	148	8	130	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	134	177	7	154	179	8	151
" Burlington, S. P.	214	11	220	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	192	231	13	223	259	14	223
Total County	1253	99	2254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	3528	183	5793	.....	.....	.....	1922	129	2614	4101	241	5734	4002	261	5742

	Sheriff.				Coroner.			Clerk Circuit Court.			District Attorney.		Register of Deeds.			Surveyor.		County Sup't of Schools.	
	William P. Bristol, Dem.	Joseph O. Tucker, Pro.	John C. Wagner, Rep.	James Rolton, Ind.	Augustus J. Fiddler, Dem.	Morris L. Jones, Pro.	Christian Strippel, Rep.	William F. Billings, D.	Edward M. Grout, Proh.	Otto E. Ahrens, Rep.	William D. Thompson, D.	Peter B. Nelson, Rep.	Thomas Graham, Dem.	Walter J. Moyle, Proh.	Frank M. Roberts, Rep.	Herbert C. Duckell, Pro.	Sayrs G. Knight, Rep.	Otto E. Worthington, Dem.	Elmer A. Morse, Rep.
City—First Ward	136	2	196	43	144	3	221	172	2	191	150	203	170	4	193	7	204	.....	.....
Second Ward	101	11	206	225	112	18	307	145	15	366	132	387	149	15	371	21	308	.....	.....
Third Ward, N. Prec.	137	9	108	102	136	6	235	138	8	276	130	256	162	10	268	7	204	.....	.....
Third Ward, S. Prec.	150	4	139	180	177	7	237	107	5	208	195	206	205	7	199	5	214	.....	.....
Fourth Ward, E. Prec.	130	4	160	37	174	5	190	151	6	173	196	169	194	6	169	8	171	.....	.....
Fourth Ward, W. Prec.	245	3	165	23	271	4	178	274	4	173	279	167	275	3	172	8	176	.....	.....
Fifth Ward, N. Prec.	305	12	330	82	303	10	415	308	11	410	291	432	311	12	406	16	407	.....	.....
Fifth Ward, S. Prec.	208	20	309	111	203	14	474	218	13	459	220	470	228	15	450	22	470	.....	.....
Sixth Ward, N. Prec.	314	17	274	145	301	11	421	337	12	390	326	403	338	10	392	21	414	.....	.....
Sixth Ward, S. Prec.	280	11	227	100	256	18	331	278	15	318	285	311	287	16	319	19	.....	.....	.....
Seventh Ward, E. Prec.	212	5	265	11	214	8	260	217	3	257	217	253	215	4	255	5	260	.....	.....
Seventh Ward, W. Prec.	161	.....	185	5	158	.....	130	164	.....	130	183	122	170	.....	126	.....	125	.....	.....
Total City of Racine	2468	95	2676	958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town Caledonia	279	7	314	36	306	11	322	310	10	310	315	310	316	11	308	12	314	353	295
" Mt. Pleasant	235	18	190	154	210	21	360	209	19	368	214	300	208	20	302	24	365	307	275
" Dover	102	13	78	62	112	.....	132	118	13	115	113	122	123	13	108	20	123	127	106
" Norway	35	2	172	17	34	2	192	34	2	190	34	192	34	2	191	34	191	56	165
" Raymond	85	14	191	111	85	14	232	85	14	205	85	202	84	14	203	11	204	171	217
" Rochester	74	6	87	26	64	8	126	67	8	120	63	128	65	8	119	8	120	128	73
" Waterford	137	11	254	10	142	12	259	141	14	257	142	261	142	14	259	.....	.....	157	250
" Yorkville	59	15	181	207	70	35	305	63	42	304	72	313	73	37	300	36	310	185	217
" Burlington, N. P.	190	7	123	11	176	7	154	170	8	153	177	154	175	7	152	8	156	181	150
" Burlington, S. P.	270	19	181	14	246	.....	216	243	15	210	241	225	246	14	210	.....	229	251	212
Total County	1466	102	1736	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1896	1560
Grand Total	3934	198	4412	1622	3905	209	5915	4114	229	5691	4111	5787	4110	242	5628	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETIRED FROM CIRCULATION.

The people by a tremendous majority have decided that Bryanism, anarchism and its kindred ills have no foothold in the land. The national honor must and shall be preserved and no taint or repudiation shall befoul the proud banners of the union.

By an overwhelming array of states and people the Chicago platform and its candidates are barred out. The people have answered the infamous falsehoods and cries of coercion. They have resented the vicious assaults upon their manhood in the only fitting way—by their votes.

Old Glory will continue to wave its broads folds streaming in every wind that blows over the delighted people. Old Glory will in the future as it has in the past wave over a people quick to resent any imputations upon the national honor and national faith. Old Glory will not lend its streaming folds over a party who impudently proposed to scale down the national debt and inaugurate an era of repudiation in the land, to further revolutionize the country and usher in an era of anarchy and lawlessness.

A great nation is vindicated. A great people have decisively said no tarnishing of the national escutcheon. They are heartily tired of all the free silver rot, of all the implied and expressed assertions of the Altgelds and Tillmans that the people were suppressed. They want a rest, and by imposing majorities so instruct the agitators to hereafter hold their peace.

At this writing McKinley and Hobart are assured of over 300 electoral votes. McKinley has carried by large majorities such states as Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, West Virginia and Tennessee, with Texas tending to pull hard also for McKinley.

This grand victory is not sectional. It is National in its scope. The Pacific coast is for McKinley as was expected. Indeed, from all over this broad Union comes the most cheering news. Such has been the tremendous vote of Republicans in the extreme southern states, that the southern vote stealers have not dared to altogether refuse to recognize this fact. With an honest count of the votes as cast, there is not the slightest doubt but that McKinley would have carried every state in the Union, except possibly Colorado and South Carolina.

It is but right to give due credit to thousands of sound money Democrats who have voted for McKinley and Hobart. These men, whose organization had been captured by an organized crowd of free silver men and would-be anarchists like the man Altgeld, could no better express their sentiments than by voting for McKinley and this has been done in every state. Let us no longer say that once a Democrat always a Democrat. Let us now recognize that there is a limit to the authority of National conventions and that when a national convention proceeds to enunciate a platform obnoxious to the party principles it will not be sustained.

The country is sure of a Republican president and vice-president and a Republican congress in both branches. It is assured of an administration for the next four years and longer, which will administer the affairs of state with intelligence, good judgment and upon the lines of statesmanship. We are assured of a correct financial policy, of a tariff policy, formed upon those conditions of existing needs to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production.

The country has learned much in the bitter school of experience of the past few years and the declarations of flaring politicians will henceforth be taken at their worth.

McKinley and Hobart. Thank the Lord.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

During the month of October the public debt was increased $7,105,726. The total interest bearing debt was $847,364,460 and non-interest debt, $372,100,247. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity was $1,607,010, making the present debt $1,221,071,717. The treasury holds $564,340,923 in certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

There was in the treasury $155,323,825 in gold coin, in silver $509,058,741, in paper $154,654,286, in bonds, disbursing officers balances, etc., $17,030,301.

The increase in National bank circulation was for the year, $21,009,429, and a total circulation now of $234,397,657.

A statement prepared by the director of the mint shows the coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of October as follows:

Gold	$5,727,500
Silver	2,844,009
Minor coin	66,900
Total	$8,638,409

Of the silver coined 2,350,000 were standard silver dollars.

The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows the total receipts for the month of October to have been $25,282,829, as compared with $27,901,748 for October, 1895.

The disbursements during the month aggregates $38,978,277, showing a deficit for October of $7,655,458, as compared with the deficit of $6,601,657 for October last year. The receipts for the month are classified as follows:

Customs	$11,105,493
Internal revenue	13,363,156
Miscellaneous	1,814,180

As compared with October, 1895, the customs decreased about $2,688,000, and the internal revenue increased about $150,000.

The total deficit since July 1, 1895, is $32,889,577.

COST OF MINING.

It has been estimated that the enormous amount of $240,250,000 has been lost in the mining business of states bordering on the lakes. The Chicago Inter Ocean says in discussing this subject that "the mining trade of the northwest has been in a comatose condition for about three years, and free silver cannot revive it. It can be revived only by a return to a policy that will prevent the undue importation of foreign manufactures, and that will give employment at good wages to the American workman. The wage fund is the greatest factor of the purchasing power in the home market: and the home market is the profitable market. The cost of a ton of ore at the pit's mouth is considerable: the cost of a ton of steel made into a locomotive is counted by hundreds of dollars.

A similar state of affairs exists in the mining of gold and silver so far as the losses are concerned in exploiting for mines and working mines that have never paid a dividend. But these losses have no part in considering the actual cost of mining for the precious metals and the useful iron and copper.

Just before the election the Detroit Free Press said: "Whatever the result next Tuesday certain returns already in reveal effects both wholesome and salutary. To begin with there is the wonderful amount of enlightenment the people have gained upon a subject of which they formerly knew but little. Through speeches; newspapers; books, pamphlets and leaflets the great majority of voters; with limited opportunities for study and investigation, have gotten hold of the essential principals and facts of finance, things they should have known long ago and known well. And not alone economics, but the constitution has been more thoroughly elucidated than in any campaign for a great many years, and the appeals to patriotism have quickened appreciation of our country's cherished institutions".

There is a great truth in this. In no campaign previously have the people paid more attention to the educational features. The usual campaign appliances of noise, parading and the like have been very subdued and now that we have had one campaign of this sort, it is reasonable to expect that in our future campaigns the educational features will be made more prominent.

Women voted in the presidential election in the three states of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. An investigator in woman voting says that in five times out of six the women attach themselves to the sides of their husbands and if unmarried to the party their fathers, brothers or lovers may belong.

Altgeld, of Illinois, says an exchange, observed the ratio of sixteen to one in the matter of pardons, that is he has granted pardons that should not have been granted to one that might have properly been granted.

Sound money and protection are on top to stay a while in the land: The people want no free silver with fifty-cent dollars in theirs, and so turned free trader Bryan down with the rest of his scurvy doctrines.

During the campaign the fact was elicited that the functions of tobacco as legal tender was taken away in 1860. And yet the tobacco crop of the country this year far exceeds that of the silver yield.

Civil service reform is to be a stayer. The people have gotten heartily tired of going through these campaigns; furnishing funds and doing the scrub work only to place people in the offices.

Republican gains everywhere. Of course. What else could have been expected? But it is well to give the sound money Democrats a meed of credit. They done nobly.

The Chicago platform is so badly busted and smashed it can never be rebuilt. Chairman Jones, of the Popocratic committee, can now take time to figure it all out.

Messrs. Boies, Morrison, ex-Chairman Harrity, who done the silent act all during the campaign, will now find their voices restored.

Yesterday was Sovereigns day, the day on which the millions of voting age voted their own sweet will as to who shall be president.

Desperate and unmitigated falsehoods marked the closing hours on the part of the Popocrats, but it was of no use.

The Supreme Court of the United States will remain intact as the framers of our constitution intended it should.

The people have decided the country can protect itself when danger threatens without consulting Altgeld.

During the month of October Governor Altgeld of Illinois restored citizenship to 119 discharged convicts.

It was a campaign of education, and the counting of the ballots marked the graduating exercises.

Mr. Bryan has been coerced gently by the American people to stay at home and rest himself.

At last accounts Bryan was asleep There was nothing in the returns to keep him awake.

Nature helped later in the day to finish the dampening process of the Bryanites.

The country rallied in great shape. The tide was all one way and no ebb about it.

The wheels of industry will now begin to turn round with celerity and dispatch.

It was a sort of sixteen to one business on the part of the voters.

Well, Mr. Bryan, how is that coercion business, anyway?

The Bryan windbag is bursted badly.

DEMOCRARIC LEADER TALK.

They Commence Looking Four Years Ahead and Hope to Win Back Bolters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Chairman Jones and other members of the democrat executive committee including Secretary Walsh, Committeeman Johnson of Kansas, and Campau of Michigan received returns in Chairman Jone's office where an Associated Press wire had been run. Chairman Geo. F. Washburn of the populist national committee was also present, as were also Senator Teller, of Colorado and Tillamn of South Carolina. The first returns were received at Democrat National headquarters at about 6 p. m. They were from Rutland Kan., and gave a vote of 211 for Bryan and 7; for McKinley. Early returns from eastern states showed republican gains in almost every instance. But little interest however was manifested in returns admittedly republican. The first surprise came from Baltimore which showed a big majority for McKinley, indicating that the state had gone republican. Every report from the middle western states was eagerly watched for and much gratification was expressed at the first report from Michigan which was Gratiot county, giving Bryan 800 plurality. This county gave Harrison a plurality of 1373 in 1892.

"We have no reason to lose heart" said Chairman Jones, after reading the returns from New York and other eastern states. All this stuff is what we have been expecting. The first really bad news began to come at a about 7:30. In the returns from states south of the Mason and Dixon line early returns from both Tennessee and Kentucky showed large republican gains as did the first returns from Illinois outside of Cook county. Two precincts in Bloomington, the home of Vice-President Stevenson gave McKinley 200 plurality. Returns form Michigan however were more encouraging and at 8:30 p. m. Chairman Campau claimed that state by twenty-five thousand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—810 precincts in the city give McKinley 186,884; Bryan 136,335; Palmer 1,724; Levering 1,317; 200 precincts give Altgeld for Governor 31,455 Tanner 37,192.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—175 precincts outside Cook county give McKinley 38,950; Bryan 28,527; Palmer 210. The same in 1892 gave Harrison 31,900; Cleveland 27361.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Eight hundred precincts give McKinley 162,986; Bryan 119,928; Palmer 1,402; Levering 1,101.

ILLINOIS BY 100,000.

The State is Safe For McKinley by that Majority—Altgeld Downed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—A storm on the outside and quiescence on the inside marked the receipt of returns at democrat national headquarters. Defeat did not bring dismay. D. Y. Samuels, candidate for Lieut.—Gov. expressed the sentiment prevailing when he said We did not do much running ourselves but we got the other fellows in a pocket and they could not win out. McKinley's election means he added that the bolters will come to us when the fight is over. These people who went astray at the Coliseum last July will be in our ranks again after they have passed through a process of fumigation. The theory is that there will be a recoganized democracy in 1900 that will sweep the country unless the republicans pursue a policy and conduct the government upon principles laid down by the democrats in 1890. Secretary Spangler said "do not look upon the small Palmer and Buckner vote with any regret. The people of the state of Illinois know the strength of the sound money democrats, and they respect us for casting our vote in the way to repudiate Altgeld and what he represents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—With one precinct missing the city gives McKinley 192,856; Bryan 139,630; Palmer 1,795; Levering 1,374. McKinley's majority in this city is about 64,000.

WISCONSIN'S NOBLE RECORD.

Badger State Rolls up a Majority of 100,000 for McKinley.

EVERYTHING IS REPUBLICAN.

All Ten Republican Congressmen are Elected.

BOB SCHILLING IS BURIED DEEP.

Milwaukee Turned Him Down by 3,000 Every County in the State Went for McKinley—Scofield and the State Ticket Follow.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—The state of Wisconsin has gone Republican by a large majority, so large that it will take another day to count it. The present indications are that the majority for McKinley will be in the neighborhood of 100,000. Every county in the state has gone Republican and Wisconsin repeats the record of two years ago in sending her ten Republican members of Congress.

Edward Sauerhering in the Second, the largest Democratic district in the state is re-elected by a larger majority than that given two years ago.

In the city of Milwaukee, where there were some doubts as to the re-election of Congressman Otjen. Schilling, his Popocratic adversary, has been laid low by a majority of 3,000.

Dispatches from the First district indicate that Cooper's majority will be near 12,000.

National committeeman Wall and State Central Chairman Peck, of the Democratic party, conceded at midnight that Wisconsin would go Republican by between 50 and 75,000.

Major Edward Scofield and the entire Republican state ticket will go in with majoritites about the same as the National ticket.

CHIPPEWA, Falls, Wis., Nov. 4.—Chippewa county gives McKinley 800 majority; a gain of 1,400 over '92. For congress, Wisconsin Tenth district, John J. Jenkins, Rep., is re-elected.

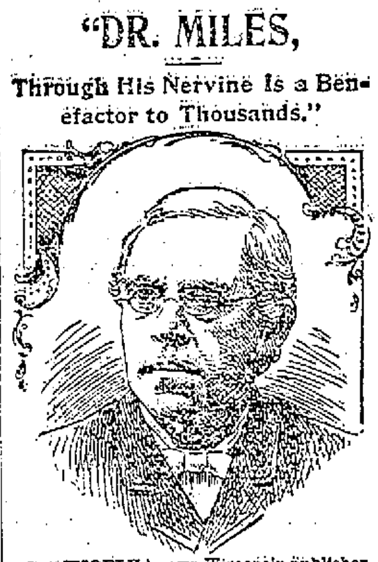
MADISON, Wis., Nov. 4.—The city of Madison has gone Republican by 4,000, a Republican gain since 1892 of one thousand.

For congress, Wisconsin Second district, Edward Sauerhering, Rep., is elected.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 4.—For congress, First district, Cooper, Rep., is elected.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."



A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay; writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. O. LEHMAN.
Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

AT M'KINLEY'S HOME.

How The Returns Were Recieved at the Home of the Candidate.

CANTON, Nov. 4.—Major McKinley Chairman Hanna and party and the local committee were photographed on the McKinley porch this afternoon, with the Major as the central figure. At four o'clock Hanna and his associates left for Cleveland. The first news of the result came from a Boston precinct which showed a heavy McKinley majority. At six o'clock definite returns began to come and preparations were made for reading them aloud in the McKinley library, the doors being open to all who chose to come in. The Major sat at his desk listening attentively to each bulletin but showing no outward concern as to the result. When favorable returns from Maine and Nebraska were read he sat impassive and apparently oblivious to the exclamation of approval from his friends about him. In the parlor across the hall Mrs. McKinley and her near relatives and friends received returns. She had been in bed with the grippe up to early evening, but was determined to be about while decisive results were coming in.

By eight o'clock the character of the private dispatches and the general returns reaching the McKinley house were such that a feeling of absolute confidence took possession of those gathered in the Major's libaray. First came a dispatch from Wm. Hahn, long and intimately known by McKinley, stating that Illinois, Iowa., Kentucky, Tennessee, Minnesota and Michigan were safe for McKinley. This was soon followed by a more detailed statement on the states from Secretary Payne, who in the absence of Chairman Hanna, is in charge at Chicago headquarters. At nine o'clock a dispatch from Garret A. Hobart, McKinley's vice-presidential candidate, was received, which stated that the victory was won and he telegraphed his congratulations. There was a round of applause from the group within the library as Hobart's words were read. Major McKinley joined the crowd in the outer room. His face wore unmistakable lines of satisfaction, and although he was not ready to express his own judgment on the result, it was evident he shared the general feeling of confidence that he had carried the day.

Another dispatch gave the estimate of Dr. Jameson, chairman of the Illinois Republican committee who placed the figures at 150,000 plurality for McKinley. About this time word came from Cleveland that the Tippacanoe Club, which has a national reputation, had just started 1,000 strong to congratulate the next president.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—Indications are that Cleveland has gone for McKinley by eight thousand, a Republican gain of eleven thousand over 1892. Chairman Hanna received returns at the Union club. The victory for McKinley and Hobart, he said, exceeded the fondest expectations of all his friends.

OMAHA, Nov. 4.—The first precinct heard from in Omaha gives McKinley 134; Bryan 74; gain for republicans of 15.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Precinct A of the Fifth ward of this city (Bryan's precinct), gives Bryan 102 votes, to 199 for McKinley. This is a material gain for Bryan. His friends claim the county for him. It ordinarily gives 2,500 Republican majority

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Fifteen precincts in Nebraska outside of Doug-

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion; robust health. Impure blood means scrofula; dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

las county give McKinley 1,9990, Bryan 1,725. Three precincts in Douglas county give McGinley 266; Bryan 198.

ASHLAND, Neb., Nov. 4.—The county of Ashland gives McKinley 750 majority, this is a gain of over 900.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—The Fifth ward of Lincoln gives McKinley 813; Bryan 614. At Democratic headquarters it is claimed tonight McKinley will carry the city of Lincoln by not more than one thousand, but they say it will be offset in other parts of the county, and the chances are Bryan will carry Lancaster county.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Indications are that Nebraska on the presidential ticket will be exceedingly close. Seventy precincts outside of Omaha and Lincoln give McKinley 10,008; Bryan 9,302. Both candidates are making big gains over the vote of '94. In the larger towns of the state McKinley leads Bryan; in the smaller villages Bryan slightly leads. On the theory that Bryan will carry the farmer vote; the present situation is favorable to him since no returns of importance has yet been received. The rural districts which have reported, however, do not bear out the idea that the farmers are voting for Bryan. Ten rural precincts have reported showing about the same ratio which obtains in smaller towns. This means that McKinley will carry Nebraska by a small vote, though the silver men do not concede this.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 4.—The vote is very heavy. Indications point to Republican gains, but the vote will be close. Republicans expect to elect at least one of the congressmen. Fusionists continue to claim everything by large majorities, while the Republican state headquarters are confident of a small plurality.

Used for over 25 years BY ALL NATIONS of the Globe for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS, prescribed by eminent physicians.
DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER.
World renowned! Remarkably successful! Only genuine with Trade Mark "Anchor." F. Ad. Richter & Co., 215 Pearl St., New York.
31 HIGHEST AWARDS.
13 Branch Houses. Own Glassworks. 25 & 50 cts. Endorsed & recommended by
Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., Schulze Bros., 603 Sixth St., Racine, Wis.
& other Druggists in the U. S.
DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" STOMACHAL best for Colic, Dyspepsia & Stomach Complaints.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Beloit Free Press: The flying rumors to the effect that Bryan will speak in Beloit will undoubtedly assume more tangible and definite form as soon as it is announced that the $50 or $100 purse "for expenses" is secured. Bushnell, Ill., has just bought a 10-minutes' speech for next Saturday night for $50 in advance, and draft for that amount has been sent to Popocratic headquarters at Chicago.

The idea that workingmen can improve their condition by voting for those national policies that are injurious to the business interests of their employers, is one that can not commend itself to any thinking man. How can wage earners expect to increase their employment and their wages by damaging the thing from which their employment and wages come. A man would be foolish to foul the spring from which he secured his only drinking—paralyze the industry from which he received his living.

Madison Journal: Bryan's favorite argument as the campaign draws to a close is that workingmen should favor free coinage because employers oppose it. The boy orator's idea of business is that it is conducted by hostile forces that only need stirring to bring about prosperity.

Milwaukee Telegraph: The more people see and hear about Maj. Edward Scofield, the Republican candidate for governor, the better they like him. A man of the strictest integrity, with a level head; capable of deep thought; a man of action, experience, full of energy; a man with a conscience—we predict that he will make Wisconsin as good a governor as we ever had.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The people of central Wisconsin, who will hear Mr. Bryan one day this week, are not likely to be carried away by spectacular demonstrations at this late hour in the campaign. What is there in the tawdry eloquence of the Nebraska candidate that is assurance to the people that his promises of a dollar's worth of purchasing power in silver coined from 53 cents worth of silver will be made good?

Eau Claire Telegram: No Republican should neglect any of the ticket this fall. It is important to elect McKinley by a rousing majority, but it is just as important to give him a house and senate pledged to a rational protection and honesty money. To insure these we must have state senators and members of assembly who will vote for Republican United States senators. The only safe thing to do is to vote the straight Republican ticket.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: The lamented Judge James R. Doolittle made a speech for free silver in Milwaukee. Many of his friends are greatly surprised, but with reason. Some excuse him on account of his age, which is 83. But this excuse is not well employed. It must be remembered that Judge Doolittle has done a great many queer things in his political career. He has belonged to almost every party that has existed during the past sixty years—the "Barn Burners," Free Soilers, Hunkers, Republican, Liberal Republican, Greenbackers, People's party, Democratic and now Popocratic. Probably the judge has reached the limit. But is it any wonder that he is a free silverite?

Chicago Record: The "X" of the bolter on the ample surface of the Australian ballot is the unknown quantity in the present campaign.

Quincy Herald: The man who threw the rotten egg at John G. Carlisle will go down in history as the man who gave the electoral vote of Kentucky to McKinley.

Chicago Times-Herald: The free silver craze is the outgrowth of popular interest and dissatisfaction with hard times and general depression due to Democratic mismanagement and misrule.

Burlington Hawkeye: Free silver is a neat scheme to make labor scarce, wages low and living more expensive. The workingman should not neglect to register himself for an animated controversy with this insolent infamy in November.

Madison Journal: Whenever any political party sets out to make better times by increasing the cost of living it is in order for the workingman to keep his eyes open. There is a trickery of some sort afoot, and in such cases it is usually the man who works with his hands who suffers for the benefit of the man with his jaw.

Milwaukee Journal: Practically and in fact there can be but one standard of value at any ratio, for the values will vary commercially. It cannot be shown from history that under free coinage the two metals ever actually circulated simultaneously, concurrently and discriminately. The thing is impossible. Free coinage means silver monometallism and that only. There is no bimetallism in it, and there cannot be.

Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

INDEBTED TO ALTGELD.

Kansas City Journal: The Republican party doesn't think much of Altgeld, but Altgeld has done it substantial services nevertheless. He was primarily responsible for the anarchy plank in the Chicago platform, and that plank has made tens of thousands of votes for McKinley.

Do not purge or weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE JUDAS OF DRUGS.

IT FIRST GIVES ITS VICTIM A KISS AND THEN BETRAYS.

Twenty Thousand Victims of the Habit In New York—Its Effect Upon the Health. Strength of Its Clutches—The Chinese Terms.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—To those who have believed that all American Chinamen were addicted to opium it will be a revelation to know that this drug is to the Chinese what whisky is to Americans—a stimulant, a luxury, but far from a necessity. Those who speak with authority born of experience say that only 50 per cent of American Celestials use the stuff in any of its many forms. But there are fully 20,000 white people in New York city alone who do. There are all kinds of "fiends" in this city, users of morphine, chloral, hasheesh, laudanum, cocaine, chloroform, arsenic and ergot, to say nothing of victims of the new "paraldehyd habit," the substance of which is a coal tar product. But we have more opium eaters and smokers than all the others combined. Smoking it is the principal way the drug is used.

While it is asserted that some of New York's upper ten smoke opium or "hit the pipe" in their own homes, the people most partial to the habit are crooks, green goods men and women of the street. Outside of "Chinatown," in the lower part of the city, the precincts most inhabited by opium smokers are from Fourteenth street to Forty-second street west of Broadway (the old Tenderloin) and from Fiftieth street to Seventieth street on the west side.

Almost any one can tell a person who practices this habit at a glance. The face is drawn, the complexion sallow and the pupils of the eye are invariably contracted whether exposed to the light or the dark. The general effect of opium, if continued, is to reduce the weight and to render the subject so that he or she takes a most sanguine view of everything. It does not hurt the brain, but rather sharpens the senses. Even its enemies admit that stupid people who use it become much brighter. That it seizes its votaries in a clutch as relentless almost as death itself may be guessed when it is learned that, while every confirmed smoker asseverates his wish to be cured, but 8 per cent are ever permanently weaned from the allurements of opium. This is done chiefly by will power, but as a substitute for the drug opium and sherry are

WAITING FOR THE PIPE.

utilized. Two drams of opium are dissolved in a quart of sherry. The "fiend" takes a tablespoonful of this mixture three times a day. For every spoonful he drinks he replaces a like amount of pure sherry and thus, after a time, the decoction becomes simply wine. Women smokers outnumber the men in the proportion of three to one. This is because, generally speaking, they have more spare time than men. Could statistics be obtained, they would doubtless show that nearly every member of the demimonde was a user of opium in some form or other.

Continued smoking so weakens the system that it becomes prey to diseases which would not otherwise be contracted and which kill off the victim at an early age. Thus it happens that a big majority of these people are under the age of 28 or 30 years.

Next to New York, Boston contains the greatest number of "pipe fiends" of American cities—nearly as many as Gotham. Boston also has the finest "Chinatown" in this country, and Chinese come all the way from San Francisco to visit it. The custom or habit of opium smoking was introduced into the United States when the Chinese first began arriving in California. Wherever they have settled this practice has manifested itself. It is claimed that in every city and town in the country opium smoking is now indulged in. The habit costs something too. In the first place, a "layout" or outfit will average about $25. A smoker will use from two to eight drams a day, costing from 50 cents to $2. Some of the more expensive of paraphernalia is made of gold and costs from $300 up to perhaps $500.

Many smokers are constantly floating about the country, but whether they carry a "layout" or not they can always find a place to inhale their favorite drug. Provided they know no one in a strange town, they find out the place or places where opium is sold—usually a drug store. They hang around in the vicinity until a fellow sufferer appears to make a purchase. An acquaintance is soon struck up, and off they go to "hit her up," as they express it. There are what are known as "pleasure smokers," meaning those who have not regularly contracted the habit, but who smoke for pastime only. They are called "suckers" by the "fiends."

It has been claimed for the Chinese viceroy, Li Hung Chang, that he does not use opium, but the writer happens to know that the suit of rooms occupied by him when in New York had to be thoroughly fumigated after his departure on account of the almost overpowering odor of opium which permeated it. Few Americans have ever attained even a fair degree of proficiency in speaking the Chinese language. Probably Americans who have frequented Chinese dens where opium is smoked know more about the "lingo" than any other class of their countrymen. Smokers pride themselves in calling the articles of the "layout" by their Chinese names. Thus the needle used in cooking the opium is the yen hock, the instrument used to clean the pipe is the yen she gow, the refuse or remains of the opium after being cooked are the yen she, the bowl of the pipe is the tow, and the opium proper is the yen hop.

When a person feels a yearning to smoke, he says he has a yen yen.

EX-SMOKER.

Louis XII of France was designated the father of his people on account of the high regard in which he was held by them. The same title, for the same general reason, was also bestowed upon Christian III of Denmark.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

A Long Leap Backward From Lyceum to Lantern Man.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The season is now approaching when a young man's fancies lightly turn to the prospective bliss of sitting in a darkened hall with his best girl and listening to the glowing periods of the lantern man.

It is not many years since the illustrated lecture came into vogue, perhaps 20 or 30 at the most. If Max Nordau's attention were called to it, doubtless he would denounce it as another sign of decadence, like the more recent fashion of illustrated daily papers, and so forth. We cannot deny that it was a long leap backward from Phillips, Holmes, Sumner, Emerson, Beecher and other knights of the platform to the present entertainers, where the lantern and the pictures are more prominent than the lecturer. The latter, in fact, is but the mouthpiece of the mechanism. The operator of the lantern, away back in the gallery or rear of the hall, is of vastly greater account than the man on the stage. Our fathers used to attend the old fashioned lyceum lecture for the improvement of the mind pure and simple. That's all they got out of it anyway—good, solid learning, two hours at a stretch and without any embellishment. Now the seance is limited to an hour or 1 hour and 20 minutes, with perhaps a five minute introductory and the rest a procession of pictures. There is more entertainment in a show of this sort, but not so much meat, for the lantern lecturer need not be, rarely is, original. He can purchase his lecture all prepared at the same shop in which he secures his outfit. All he has to do is to commit the lecture to memory and spout it impressively or read it by the light of a shaded lamp. His operator does the rest—manipulates the lantern, places the views and does the spectacular generally. The most successful lantern lectures have been constructed of copious extracts from guidebooks judiciously mixed with popular poetry. Such a lecture is invariably meretricious and gaudy, tinsel instead of gold, but it goes with the unthinking multitude.

The most popular lantern man of the present day is one Stoddard of this city, who blundered into a fortune almost accidentally—that is, he began the business by giving small entertainments in chapels and churches 12 or 15 years ago and is still running, but not in chapels and churches. He fills the largest halls in the country, sometimes with courses twice repeated, and is coining money by the barrelful. Several years ago he was under contract at $20,000 a year and all expenses. He had the good luck at the outset of his career to be taken up by two hard headed business men of Boston, who were and are in the hardware trade in Dock square. They advertised Stoddard extensively as the "great and only," the one lecturer of the age, etc., and the result is that they cannot begin to fill the engagements they might make for him. A thousand dollars clear profit per night is nothing extraordinary—in fact, is a quite common occurrence. The secret of this lecturer's success lies in the perfect mechanism of the lecture of all its appointments, not in his originality or oratory. All that goes to give this man and his managers an income of $30,000 or $40,000 a year can be obtained by purchase and push. In the shops of Paris and America you can buy his views and his lanterns, of the manufacturers of oxygen and hydrogen gases you may hire the tanks and limes for producing a powerful light. In every large city of this country may be found an operator capable of handling the mechanism, but—and this is the open secret of success—he must be thoroughly drilled in his work. He must never make a mistake, he must know just when you want the lantern slide and give it to you upon the screen the instant it is needed. Otherwise your carefully prepared description will have been in vain and excite a laugh instead of compelling admiration. The lantern lecturer, in fact, is completely at his operator's mercy. I myself have been several times a victim, having had the lights go out when in the midst of a lecture. I have experienced the cold chill down the back, the desire to murder the recreant operator, when a slide has been put upon the screen upside down or wrong end foremost.

At such a time the lecturer must have all his wits about him and try to turn the accident to his advantage. If he can only excite a laugh—not at himself, but on account of turning the situation to his benefit—the audience will tolerate an accident of this kind now and then.

A good double lantern can be purchased from $100 up. It pays to have the best in lenses as well as watches. Nothing but dissolving views—with double lantern—will be tolerated now, for the public are "educated" up to the best. A first class operator will go out for from $5 to $10 per night. It is imperative that you have your own operator throughout the season, carefully trained and familiar with your pictures and lectures. The slides, as the lantern views are called, can be bought at the dealers from 25 cents each up, depending upon quality and coloring. As a rule, it is best to have one-third or one-fourth of them colored views, as color not only rests the eye, but adds to the effect. Not less than 60 nor more than 100 should be used in a lecture. I found that my most popular lecture was one with 80 views and which consumed just 80 minutes in its delivery. You should dismiss your audience with a "good taste in its mouth," as an old lecturer once told me. Josh Billings said to me once: "You can't keep an audience in good humor more'n an hour. I can make 'em laugh for half an hour, but more'n that is ain't human nat'er to stand. But I have to give 'em a full hour or hour'n a half, or else they think they ain't got their money's wuth!" Eighty minutes, however, is about the right length. One season I delivered 130 lectures and traveled over 30,000 miles. It is the long runs that consume a lecturer's profits, for he has to pay traveling expenses for two, as well as double hotel bills, besides the expense of the lanterns and gas. Then there is the lecture agent, who takes from 10 to 25 per cent, as well as the "printing"—posters, dodgers, etc. Of lecturing in America Max O'Rell says: "If you would have a good idea of a lecturing tour in America, just imagine yourself appearing in public one day in London, the next in Paris, the day after in Berlin, then in Vienna, with St. Petersburg and Constantinople to finish up the week. Then take Teheran and the chief cities of Asia, and you have a fair idea of the journeys."

The "long jumps" make the hole in lecture receipts. On the average they will run about $100 per night. The Lowell Institute of Boston pays its lecturers $125 to $150 each for either 6 or 12 lectures. The Peabody of Baltimore, $100 each, and will take up to six; the American Geographical society of New York, $100 each, generally one only in a season. But a popular lecturer can make much more taking his risks, always providing that he be really popular; otherwise the risks are great.

FRED A. OBER.

WAYS OF PARROTS.

A DEALER TALKS INTERESTINGLY OF THESE INTELLIGENT BIRDS.

Most of Them Come From Mexico—How They Are Captured, Shipped to This Country and Trained—A Few Have Vocabularies of Five Hundred Words.

The business of supplying parrots as pets is now a regularly organized and well developed branch of trade. Many of the parrots in the market today come from southern Mexico. A few years ago the popular bird was a gray parrot which came from Africa. But of late years the Mexican green parrot, of which there are three varieties—the double yellow head, the red head and the large Mexican red head—have taken its place entirely for two excellent reasons. They are a hardier bird and a bird that will sing—that is, of course, imitate singing—which the gray parrot cannot be depended on for. He never was much of a musician.

The Mexican parrot, on the contrary, is a very fine singer and can be taught anything short of an air from a grand opera. Then the gray parrots are very delicate birds. They are caught young and brought over in steamers and kept in a warm room on the vessel, sometimes the boiler room. With the sudden change of climate on landing in this country they often get pneumonia or some other lung trouble, and if they once get sick there is no saving them. Here the Mexican bird again has the advantage. He is quite hardy and requires much less care in acclimation. The average life of these Mexican birds is 20 to 25 years. They have been known to live 50 and 60 years. Of course some of the encyclopedias will try to prove by statistics that the parrot lives to be 100. But you can put that alongside the story that the elephant lives 1,000 years.

There are exceptions to the average age of parrots, of course; but a bird 50 years old is as rare as a man that lives to 100. The Mexican green parrot lives in the depths of the woods 50 to 100 miles from the seacoasts of Mexico. He is a prolific breeder and keeps well paired the season through. Each pair will average three broods of two or three birds apiece. They live principally on fruits, nuts and berries. The breeding season is over in August, and then the birds separate until the next mating season, in March. They fly in flocks regardless of each other. They have powerful wings and are great fliers, but are not migratory. Hundreds of peons near Tampico and other towns make a living by collecting the young birds every spring. They climb the trees and take the fledglings from the nests. The young birds have to be tenderly handled, being little larger than sparrows, and are hand fed on boiled rice and maize. They are shipped to us before they are able to take care of themselves. The parent birds will sometimes fight when their nests are being robbed. They are strong, and an old bird can take a man's finger off.

The principal market is Tampico, and probably 5,000 birds are shipped from there annually to various parts of the world. More than half of them come to this country. The natives get an average of 50 cents apiece for the young birds in Tampico, the double yellow head always bringing the best figure. The birds are caged together, and are easily handled, having never known their liberty. An old bird is of no value.

Tampico is visited every spring by buyers from the United States, representing the principal dealers in parrots, who are located in New York city, Baltimore, New Orleans, Boston and Philadelphia. There is no combination among the buyers or dealers. Each one buys on his own account and stays until the season is over.

The young birds are shipped in large wooden crates, from 50 to 100 in each crate. They are shoved in like poultry, and a good many of them die on the passage. Fully 50 per cent of the birds that leave Tampico die during transportation or within 30 days of arrival, although they are sent on passenger steamers as quick freight. The largest dealer in the United States is a New York man, in whose quarters I have seen 2,000 green birds at one time. It is an odd fact that there is a more active demand for parrots during June, July and August than all the rest of the year together.

As soon as a new stock of birds is received the dealer begins to train them at once in certain ways. Each one is put into a separate cage and treated individually. They are fed and watered at regular hours, and when fed they are always talked to; and when we have any time to spare we are naturally always encouraging them to imitate, as the interest in parrots, even to one who has handled them for a lifetime, never ceases. We always find a certain amount of time every day to take the green birds out of their cages and handle them and accustom them to human company. We repeat the same words over and over, so that we always have birds that can talk a little.

They are very like children, and when they once commence to talk they pick up words very fast. Of course, in most bird stores, where all sorts of pets are kept for sale, they hear a good many strange sounds, but a remarkable thing about them is that when taken away to a private home they settle down naturally to talking the few words they have been taught and forget all the shrill noises they had begun to take notice of. Some people prefer an utterly green parrot and take it home to train up like a baby.

There used to be an old idea that all parrots swore, and, as a matter of fact, they will readily catch a "cuss word," but they hear very few compared to the old days, when sailors used to bring them over on long voyages. Some words are more difficult than others for a parrot to articulate. But they seem to have no preference and will try to imitate any word they hear. Buyers are from every class and condition of life. The only thing I've noticed especially in 15 years is that people who buy birds, and especially the green ones, usually have no children, and a parrot seems to fill the bill; but, while a bird will become very much attached to some owners, he will not to others, and I am frequently called on to exchange them on account of their "incompatibility." Then a parrot will often become attached to certain members of a household and will never allow others of the same family to approach him. He's a queer bird, take him all round.

Some birds have a wonderful clearness of memory, but can only retain a very few words. The average parrot's vocabulary is from 150 to 300 words, and a few wonderful birds have even retained as many as 500 words. A bird, as a usual thing, retains a regular number, and cannot be taught any more new words after that.

As a rule, parrots like women best, and it's a case where like begets like, for, as a rule, a woman will take much more pains to rear one than a man will.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

LOVE'S WAY.

Why do I love you, sweetheart mine?
In sooth, I cannot say.
Love came to me so stealthily
I never saw his way.

His gentle footsteps scarcely pressed
The pathway to my heart;
I only saw him standing there
And knew he'd ne'er depart.

How can I tell what brought him when
I know not how he came?
I only know and bowed before
The magic of his name.

So many are more beautiful?
Ah, well, perchance 'tis true.
So many are much better, dear?
Sweet, no one else is "you."
—Baltimore American.

"A PRINCESS OF BYZANTIUM."

Claims of a Woman Who Says She Is a Descendant of Emperors.

In a modest home in Bayswater, a district of London, lives a little woman who has taken as much interest in the troubles in Crete as probably any other member of her sex. She looks upon the people of the island, in fact, as kinsmen in a sense, for she is, according to her story, a descendant of the rulers of the Byzantine empire, to which Crete once belonged: Eugenia, Princess Nicephora Kommena Paleologa, known as Mme. Christoforos, has, however, no imperial retinue. She supports herself by writing articles for newspapers and magazines and novels. She is, too, an artist and a sculptor of some merit and leads a busy life. But she is proud of the story of her ancestors' power.

"Yes," she said in a recent interview, "I represent all the dynasties who once ruled in Byzantium. The real line to which my family belongs is that of the Katakalon-Nicephorus (Botiniates). But, through the marriages from generation to generation, I also have the blood of the Dukas, Komnenos, Paleologus, Lascaris, Ange-Gattilusios and the Giustinianis," and in proof the black eyed woman with the oriental features pointed to a family tree on a great roll of parchment bearing the seal of Malta.

"I myself was born in Malta," she went on. "Our family had been settled there since 1550, at which time Prince Emanuel de Christoforos came to the island with l'Isle Adam, the grand master of the St. John order, after the heroic defense of Rhodes against the Turks. I did not always live in Malta, however, but spent a number of years in India and in Germany, and settled in England a few years ago. Of course the memory of my fatherland was ever with me, and I have many things that recall the knights of my country. These vases belonged to Pinto, the grand master of the Order of Malta. I have, too, a few Gobelins, in which is woven his coat of arms, which Pinto gave my great-great-grandmother, the Princess Rosa Di-Hirch-Bonici."

Prince Theodor di Christoforos, the father of the princess, after the abdication of King Otto, the Bavarian, of Greece, was one of the candidates for the vacant throne. The princess is firm in the belief that Greece would have been prosperous had her family become its rulers.—New York Tribune.

The Uncertainties of Fame.

All that is mortal of Sir John Millais has been laid to rest. His works remain, and they will delight generations to come no less, we believe, than they have delighted the generation that is past. Will they endure for centuries as well as for generations? It were rash—nay, it is impossible—to say; rash, because judgments in art matters are often very uncertain; impossible, because the reputation of a painter depends upon his pigments, and whether his pigments will endure only time can show.

Those who stood yesterday in the "artists' corner" of the crypt must have recalled instances of each of these disturbing factors. Among the artists buried there is Benjamin West. He, too, was president and the great painter of his time, whom all the world admired, and who was followed to the grave by the affectionate admiration of cultivated society. Yet who knows of West's pictures now? There are some in the possession of the National gallery, but they have been sent to limbo. The fashion which produced them and admired them has passed away.

In the other cases suggested by the history of the artists' corner it is not the fashions, but the pigments, that have gone. There are several of Reynolds' pictures which have been fading away in the sight of men still living, and it seems only too likely that the men and women with whose counterfeit presentments he filled the halls and castles of England will one day be only the "ghosts of ghosts."

And as for the great Turner, who pursued and seemed to have caught "the light that never was on land or sea, the consecration and the poet's dream," many of his wonderful impressions are already, in literal truth, "like unsubstantial pageants, faded!"—London News.

A Pair of Robins.

A pretty little incident is that told by Miss Edgeworth, in her recently published correspondence, of an old peasant of her acquaintance. Robin Woods, who was very sick, very old and fast approaching his end. She went to see him and found him in bed, cheery and uncomplaining, enjoying the society of his pet bird, a robin redbreast, which fluttered contentedly about the room, entirely at liberty and entirely at home.

The old man was about to have a meal, and as he took his bowl of milk and potatoes the bird, which had perched on the foot of the bed, hopped eagerly along its master's body from his foot upward, sure of a share in the feast. She thought the sight a pretty one and said to the invalid, looking from one robin to the other:

"You seem very happy together!"

"Yes," was the quaint answer as the old fellow smiled gratefully at his companionable little namesake, "we was that ever since we was married."

The Bowery Waiter.

Time was when the waiter in the Bowery restaurant was essentially "tough." That has all gone out of him. Time was when his customary greeting came in this form, "Say, young feller, whatcher want?" That has all gone out of him too. The old leaven lingers there, but it worketh only a little. Nowadays he contents himself with asserting that he is a free man and better than any one upon whom he waits by throwing the dishes upon the table in an effort to break them. The napkin is tossed at the customer, half the coffee is spilled from the cup into the saucer, and that is all.—American Caterer.

For the Canary.

If you want your pet canary to sing his best and look his prettiest, feed him occasionally with hard boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with cracker crumbs. Do not give him more than a thimbleful of the mixture at a time.

GOWN GOSSIP.

Tailors and dressmakers are using very expensive buttons in graduated sizes to trim bodices and coats, and also skirts that have lapped seams.

Yellow brocades in pale or deep tints, made up in Josephine or Marie Antoinette fashion, will be one of the very fashionable evening toilets this winter.

Sleeves may be different in fabric from the rest of the costume and yet please la mode. A number of very handsome Paris autumn gowns are made in this style.

Some of the diminutive autumn capes that duly cover the shoulders are quite frequently finished with very long narrow stole fronts or those that reach to the waist line only.

Odd color melanges appear among some of the youthful toilets, like nun's gray and geranium red, old rose and palest blue, pink and amber, primrose yellow and parma violet, etc.

The sash made of wide, medium or narrow width ribbons and of patterns both plain and fancy will be in high favor this autumn and winter and will be equally favored on day and evening gowns.

One of the prettiest new evening gowns I have seen for this season is made of tea rose pink liberty satin; a broad rosette green sash incircling the waist, looped at the back and falling in wide ends to the hem of the skirt.

Buttons are visibly increasing in importance and there is no danger of their being used to excess, as was the case when buttons were last popular as a garniture; three and four dozen being often employed to decorate one gown.

English corduroy will enter into some of the most fashionable day gowns of the late autumn and winter, and will be especially popular in dark green and in its familiar gray shades, combined with brown cloth and trimmed with black, a quaint arrangement of color that rivals the popularity of green with black or of shade with green.—New York Post.

SLAVERY.

Turkish history states that 42 sultans were the sons of slaves.

In the time of Homer captives taken in war were reduced to slavery.

A Hebrew slave who desired to remain such had his ear pierced with an awl and was then a slave forever.

In 1840 all serfs in the Austria-Hungarian district were liberated, their owners being paid in government scrip.

It is estimated that not less than 180,000,000 African slaves have perished to glut the avarice of slave traders.

British emancipation in the West Indies took place in 1834. It is estimated that 780,000 slaves were freed in that year.

Save in the Ottoman empire, Persia, Arabia, Siam, China and the interior of African countries, slavery is now extinct.

In the southern states of this country from 1808 to 1817 it is stated that 16,000 slaves were manumitted by their masters.

The king of Dahomey and other African monarchs estimate their own dignity by the number of skulls of beheaded slaves they are able to show about their houses.

In the Dutch West Indies the slaves were emancipated in 1863. It is stated that 40,000 were freed, their owners being compensated at the rate of £32 for each slave.

One result of Russian slavery is the fact that nearly all Russian estates are mortgaged to the government until 1912 as security for the advances made by the czar at the time of the manumission of serfs.

During the last century the British parliament passed laws regulating the slave trade. Their provisions were intended to regulate the attention given to slaves on board ship and to insure a plentiful supply of food and water.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Li's inquisitiveness is his strongest characteristic.

For lunch Li eats two chickens preserved in vinegar.

Li Hung Chang is the most powerful man in China.

The great Celestial statesman is an advocate of early marriage for men and himself put this theory into practice.

The great Chinese statesman does not like to be called Li Hung, as there was once a notorious rebel of that name.

The two most remarkable decorations on earth—the yellow jacket and the three eyed peacock's feather—are held by Li Hung Chang.

When not on dress parade, Earl Li wears a skullcap of black silk, with a crown shaped like a hemisphere. This has a big solitaire diamond in the front.

It was by Li's authority that 30 Chinese boys were sent for education in 1872 to the United States and that the Tung-Wau-Kwan college was established at Peking.

Li Hung Chang is a celebrated writer and is the author of some good poetry, while he practices writing Chinese as an amusement a certain number of hours daily.

Li Hung Chang is the only private citizen alive who maintains his own standing army. His soldiers are the best in China, and but for they he believes he would have lost his head when the Peking court was looking for a scapegoat in the Japanese war.

THE NEW FIVE.

The new $5 certificate is said to be more beautiful than the new $1 bill. Of course it is.—Somerville Journal.

The new $5 silver certificates have not yet become common in these parts. They are very handsome, we have heard.—Peoria Herald.

The new $1 bill is pretty enough, but to be really up to date Columbia should have been teaching her young son to ride the bicycle.—Washington Capital.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining the new $5 bills, and getting samples of the old variety is not so easy as some folks wish it were.—Boston Globe.

The new currency bills are severely criticised for inaccuracy in the design and lettering. To a large number of people they appear to be way off.—Davenport News.

WHEEL WHIRLS.

It is said that the noble red man is now taking to the bicycle, and so the scorching plains will have an added right to the title.—Baltimore American.

Wheelmen of Sioux Falls, S. D., are required by a new ordinance to ring a bell 50 feet from a pedestrian they desire to pass and to slacken speed, under penalty of arrest.

Certain music teachers of London protest that the bicycle is ruining their profession, and that the bicycle teachers are getting it all. The wheel has at least the advantage, as a competitor of the piano, of being noiseless.—Boston Globe.

KEEN EYED LABOR.

He Was After Its Vote, and His Manager Thought Him Careless.

"Are you all ready?" asked the campaign manager.

The man who was after the labor vote rested his head on his hand for a few minutes while he gave himself up to thought, and then he said he thought he was.

"Think?" exclaimed the campaign manager. "You'd better be sure about that. A mistake may cost you the election."

"There are so many little details requiring attention," protested the man who was after the labor vote, "that I am fearful I may have overlooked something. Will you kindly see if the union label is on my necktie?"

"It is," replied the manager after an inspection.

"I thought it was, but it is just as well to be sure," said the man who was after the labor vote. "These laboring men are lynx eyed when it comes to detecting nonunion made goods, and I want to be able to show up all the necessary union labels whenever and wherever they may be called for. Kindly look under the collar of my coat and see if this suit has the proper label."

"It has," said the manager. "But how about your socks?"

"There is simple evidence that they are union made, and there's a union stamp on the shoes that can be submitted to any committee the meeting may wish to appoint to make an investigation."

"And your shirt?"

"It's all right. I inspected it and every piece of underclothing as I put them on. I'm a little doubtful about this hair cut, though. It was done in a union shop, but a labor leader in whose judgment I have every confidence looked at it a few minutes ago and said that he didn't think it looked like a union job. I ought to have got a certificate from the barber, I suppose, but I was in a hurry and neglected it."

"Neglected such an important matter as that!" cried the manager. "Haven't you any political sense at all? Do you want to lose the election?"

"I know it was careless," admitted the man who was after the labor vote, "but the man who cut my hair also shaved me, and he made the union cut just under my left ear. That ought to carry me through."

"Yes, that ought to do it," admitted the manager; "but it would be better if you had the certificate. How about the ring you are wearing? Have you anything to show that the gold was mined by union miners? And your watch and scarfpin, too—how about them?"

"Why, I—I hadn't thought of that. I suppose they're all right, but I couldn't prove"—

"Take them off," interrupted the manager authoritatively. "The first thing you know you'll wreck the whole party with your carelessness. Now, if you have a union label on everything else, we'll go out to the meeting with the oratory and the documentary evidence that we are the true friends of labor."—Chicago Post.

Disappointment.

The little Chicago girl had hung up her stocking.

It was Christmas eve.

"Papa," she lisped, "I hope Santa Claus will bring me a ton of coal."

The father's eyes dimmed with tears as he thought of the disappointment that would be hers when she awakened in the morning.

For all he had in the world was a few cents more than $2,000,000; and at the going prices of real estate that would barely keep them in drinking water until spring.—Detroit Tribune.

His Best Imitation.

"Have you any good substitutes for coffee? My doctor says I must quit using the genuine."

"Oh, yes, we have several excellent and wholesome substitutes for the genuine article."

"Well, give me a pound of what you consider your very best."

In a whisper: "James, bring me a pound of that 'pure ground Java.'"—Chicago Tribune.

At the Block.

His blood was up.

This was apparent to the most casual observer.

His blood was up.

He hadn't anything else to put up, but that was very blue, and it was bid in by a girl who had plenty of rocks, if she did come from Chicago.—New York Press.

No Use.

The conversation dragged.

"You are worth your weight in gold," he ventured to observe to the girl he so madly loved.

"Excuse me," she replied freezingly, "but I detest politics."

Again the conversation dragged.—Baltimore News.

A Veteran.

"How'd you vote yesterday, Uncle Ben?"

"Same's I always votes, suh. Fire en fall back, load up en fire ergin!"

"Did it all, did you?"

"No, suh. Oh, no, suh! Some er de res' er dem got in a vote w'en I wuz a-restin er myself!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Needed In the Business.

"He's a prizefighter, I understand."

"Yes."

"A good one?"

"Well, that depends. He's all right if he has a good dictionary handy. Otherwise he's apt to slip up on a word now and then."—Chicago Post.

Pertinent.

Anarchist—The land should be as free as the water.

Goldby—Perhaps. But would you use it any more than you do the water?—Truth.

Right In Style.

Weary Wraggles—Gee! Ain't it cold goin round barefooted?

Pink Whiskers Blake—'Sh! I'm takin de Kneipp cure!—New York World.

PARADE WAS A GRAND AFFAIR

A Monster Parade of Sound Money Men.

OVER 2,500 MEN IN LINE

Embracing Employes From Every Manufactory in the City.

M'KINLEY AND SOUND MONEY

City Was Alive With Enthusiasm—Torchlight Procession—A Grand Display of Fireworks and Many Transparencies, Etc.—A Success.

In years gone by great enthusiasm has been manifest during a political campaign, but it is doubtful if the oldest politicians can recall the time when scenes were enacted similar to those witnessed upon the streets last Saturday night. The disagreeable weather and the fact that mud was ankle deep, the city was alive with enthusiasm. It was the first genuine demonstration of the present campaign and was under the management of the Sound Money League and the Young Men's Republican club.

Before six o'clock hundreds of citizens assembled upon the leading thoroughfares of the town and waited patiently in the drizzling rain and chilly atmosphere for the parade. The small boy was conspicuous with tin horns and the noise made was sufficient to awaken the dead.

Long lines of men carrying torches, colored lanterns and transparencies appeared from different avenues, and there were many wagons and floats bearing inscriptions upon the issues now before the American people and which are to be settled by ballot on Tuesday next.

The outpouring was of men who work in our factories, men who have given the money and tariff questions careful study, who have listened to both sides at political meetings and who have decided that the prosperity and welfare of this country depends upon a sound money basis and not upon the depreciation of money, destruction of our credit and tearing down the republic. These men want employment, they want good wages and they want to witness the depression of business removed and things revived and they are going to vote for Major McKinley and prosperity.

It was an outpouring of American and patriotic citizens who will not stand idly by and witness the destruction of the grandest and most glorious country in the world, a country where every man is protected and where the best wages are paid in times of prosperity.

As these men assembled last night and cheered, waved their torches and tooted horns, their enthusiasm and patriotism was a cheering sight to witness and the thousands who lined the sidewalks and other places, also cheered and encouraged them on.

At the Sound Money League headquarters and the Young Men's Republican club some seventeen hundred torches and colored lanterns were distributed and still there was a demand for more and it was observed that there was not a factory in Racine that was not represented.

Robert La Follette, the brilliant young Wisconsin orator, who had been selected to address this vast army of men, was gratified indeed at the demonstration and remarked that he would never forget it as it was his first visit to Racine, and never in his life did he see anything like it outside of a national convention.

Lucius J. Elliott and Dr. Chris. Evans had the street arrangements well in hand; Frank Miller arranged the fireworks with his usual good judgment, and G. H. Dickey displayed good judgment in issuing the banners. J. R. Jones, Herb Crane and H. G. Mitchell had over 250 bicycle riders ready for the event, but it was impossible for a bicycle to pass over the route, and this part of the programme was virtually dropped.

Promptly at 6:30 o'clock the column moved amidst cheering, booming of cannon, playing of bands, waving of flags, swinging of torches and lanterns, etc., and it is estimated that there were seven or eight thousand people lined up on the streets and sidewalks. Red-fire and rockets were visible on all sides and it was enthusiastic indeed.

The make-up of the parade was as follows:

Platoon of four policemen.
Schalitz's brass band.
Nearly a hundred cavalrymen.
G. A. R. drum corps.
Sound Money League.
Carriage and ladies.
Mitchell & Lewis Co. employes.
McKinley & Hobart marching club.
Fish Bros. Wagon Company employes.
Columbian brass band.
Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co. employes.
Post A., Traveling men.
Citizens with torchlights.
Racine Wagon & Carriage Co. employes.
Ansted & Higgins employes.
J. I. Case T. M. Company employes.
Kelley, Weeks & Co. employes.
Patterson's brass band.
J. I. Case Plow Co. employes.
Welsh McKinley club and Racine High school.
Racine Basket Company.
Bicycle riders.

The line of march was through the streets which have already been named in these columns. All along the whole distance there was cheering, and in many instances decorations and not a thing was done to mar the enthusiasm. At every business house there was a display of red fire and the boom of cannon could be heard and this with the shower of fire from Roman candles and other fire works made the scene imposing indeed.

It was noticed that the managers and foremen of our larger manufacturing concerns were at the front of their men and tramped through the mud without a murmur and it was an evidence of the good feeling that prevailed.

The crowd in line is variously estimated from 2,000 to 2,500. It was admitted that the J. I. Case T. M. Co. had the largest number of men in line, but the Racine Wagon & Carriage Company showed up the finest and the wagons and floats and transparencies were the center of attraction. Here are a few of them, which were arranged by Superintendent Thomas Ryan:

Racine Wagon & Carriage Co.—"Sound Money and Prosperity."

Free Silver—Nit.

Sound Money. A cheerful countenance, Good conservation—will bring prosperity.

On the wheels of the wagons were the words: "Bryan Dollars."

McKinley elected means restored confidence, factories running full time, full force of employes and good wages.

Bryan says the President of the United States is the Peoples hired man. We will vote to hire McKinley.

We want free and unlimited coinage of potatoes, bread and meat.

We vote to send Bryan to Lincoln, Nebraska.

Sixteen to one means nothing to eat—0 to 8.

Down with the croakers—on to success.

We want the free and unlimited coinage of eggs, 12 to 1 basis, with no foreign rooster to dictate their size.

In the J. I. Case T. M. Co. ranks there were these mottoes:

We want an honest dollar.

Give us work and silver will be free enough.

Free men—not free trade.

We are not coerced.

Some of the mottoes in the J. I. Case Plow Co. ranks were:

Do we look like men who will be coerced?

We make the best plows and want the best money.

Our money is good enough—we want a chance to earn it.

On the wagon of the Racine Basket Company could be seen the motto:

An honest bushel gives us an honest dollar.

The Fish Bros. Co. had many noticeable mottoes, as follows:

The larger the pay rolls the easier the money market. Give us work and money will circulate, in abundant quantity and the right quality.

Did we need more money in 1892? Our wages then were $164,000; this year $60,000.

Another interesting transparency was a platform with a plank out of the center. On the platform Bryan astride of a mule. Altgeld was trying to force a plank down the mule's throat, but he would not take it. Sewall is back of Altgeld pushing and back of him is Watson assisting in the push, and beside Altgeld was a silver cake.

Employes of Fish Bros. Co.—Give us McKinley.

Another was an elephant with a blanket on his back and the letters G. O. P. The animal swinging a broom and the words on the broom, "Not politics, but patriotism."

Another was a barrel with Bryan in it and marked soft pork and something running out indicating nothing.

The Mitchell & Lewis Company and many others carried appropriate mottoes, and the gold hats of the Sound Money League were a feature.

The parade ended amidst a blaze of fire and glory and the crowd went to the Auditorium and heard the address

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

Dont Be Afraid

to take Boggs' Little Giant Pills, they have no terrors and do all that is claimed for them. Sold by DAVIS & SILBER, 433 Main Street.

HER FIRST INTERVIEW.

A Woman Reporter's Talk With a Candidate For Office.

San Francisco Wave:

"He's the Republican candidate, you know," the editor had said. "Make it about 800 words."

She was not shy, but for all that her heart beat uncomfortably fast as the great man came into the hotel parlor. He, on his part, looked a little surprised. Her better days were recent and their atmosphere still hung around her.

"The Daily Electrifier wants eight hundred a short account of your life, if you don't mind," she began. "I hope you'll tell me all you can, for I never interviewed anyone before, and I don't quite know how to do it."

The candidate smiled encouragingly.

"I'll do my best," he said.

"It feels very impertinent," she went on, relaxing into dimples. "I want to know just where you were born, and when, and why."

"Well, I was born in Washington," he began, staring reminiscently at the ceiling. She glanced up demurely from her note book.

"Washington, D. C.?"

"No, nor D. C., either," he answered, coming back to the present with a laugh.

"Then it's Washington Territory," she said, scribbling triumphantly.

"Only it happens to be a state now," he remonstrated.

"It is? What a pity," she answered. "Territory is so much more interesting and romantic. It sounds like Indians and bears and prairies."

The great man looked slightly astonished.

"They ought to have thought of that," he murmured, after a pause.

"A woman would have," she said. "That's just why I want woman's suffrage. Men never consider the poetical side of things, or beauty, or anything like that. If we helped run the government it would be a great deal more picturesque."

"I haven't a doubt of it," said the great man, in a dazed tone.

"Is woman's suffrage on your platform?" she asked, evidently proud of the technical term.

"Good G—, well, ah—no, I hardly think it is," he answered.

"You must take it up," she said, easily. "It's the only sensible thing. But I ought to be asking you questions. Why are you a Democrat?"

"Perhaps because I'm a Republican," said the candidate, growing rather red.

"I meant republican," the new reporter said, tranquilly. "Do tell me what's the difference. It used to be something about free trade, but you don't hear much about that now and I can't tell which party is which.

"Well, the whole country is having a little difficulty on that very subject," he began.

"Oh, I'm glad of that," she interrupted. "I thought it was just my stupidity. If everybody's puzzled I shan't need to bother about it. I know there is some trouble about silver and gold. It's like London bridge."

"London bridge!" said the Republican candidate, pressing his hand to his head. "What do you mean?"

"Didn't you ever play that when you were little?" she asked. "'It's London bridge is falling down,' you know. When you choose sides for the tug-of-war they ask you whether you would rather have a gold coach or a silver castle, and which ever you choose you take that side and pull."

"I think you have a fair understanding of the national attitude," said the great man.

"I ought to know something about your childhood," she went on, frowning at the point of her pencil to make it write. "Haven't you some pictures of yourself as a little boy? It would be dear to print them with 'The Republican Candidate' written beneath."

"I'm afraid I haven't any with me," he answered, glancing at his watch.

"That's too bad. We have some fascinating ones of us when we were small. Both of the boys wore plaid stockings and a billow curl, and my sash was tied within three inches of the bottom of my skirt," she said, with a laugh that nobody could have helped joining.

"They are great fun," he said, rising. "Now, I'm afraid——"

"Is my half hour up?" she said, regretfully. "I've enjoyed meeting you more than I can say. It was ever so good of you to tell me so much. Good-by." She shook hands and left him with a little friendly smile. Her skirts still rustled as she went. The Republican candidate stood watching her go, though he knew three men were waiting for him.

"Tomorrow's paper ought to be interesting," he said, shaking his head. "I only hope the editor——" But he went away leaving the sentence unfinished.

A MUSEUM FRACAS.

The Bearded Lady gave the India Rubber man a look a look that sent a cold chill down his back.

"Vote, indeed!" she exclaimed. "Not I! What do you take me for?"

The India Rubber Man moved cautiously toward the door.

"What do I take you for?" he repeated, "why a Populist, of course."

It was more than the Bearded Lady could stand, and the last seen of the India Rubber Man he was on the home stretch.—Kansas City World.

NOTES OF FASHION.

A number of this season's house gowns have sashes of silk or satin, with edges trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace slightly full. They have neither bow nor knot in the back just tied once with two ends hanging to the edge of the skirt and the ends are two inches wider at the bottom than at the top, and are cut into a point with the lace running around it.

Along with the other sleeves, coat sleeves have changed their shape, too. They puff up the top so as not to droop at all, and the lower part fits snugly three-quarters of the way up, and they are large enough to get over a dress sleeve comfortably.

The usual run of sleeves seen so far have a sheath-sleeve with a straight puff fulled on. This is all a moderate-priced dressmaker can manage; the others are hard to make successfully. If you want to be ultra-swell and copy all the imported gowns have your sleeve cut in one piece, smooth at each side clear to the shoulder with just a small puff hanging in the centre.

Fur collars will be as much worn as ever, only they are much fuller and longer, and largely trimmed with the heads and tails of animals entirely composed of these, while others have a fringe of tails down the front and hanging from the edge all around.

The latest fashion for basques can be summed up in one word—jackets. Whether long or short, bolero or Robespierre, our women of fashion are having their dressed gowns made in this manner, partly because they admit of such becoming trimmings with their soft vests and appliqued sets on the jackets themselves.

Basket weaves are exceedingly popular and are shown in dress materials, both silk and wool, ribbons, neckties, etc.

Bridesmaids all shine in picture hats this fall, usually Gainsboroughs of white felt, heavy with feathers, to match the trimming on the gowns. Of course, you know they no longer wear decollete gowns any more than the bride does, but perhaps it is news to you to know that they invariably wear gowns of white organdie or silk muslin over a slip of some light shade, pink, green or yellow being the favorite, and these are cut square back and front, and sleeveless. They then have stock, sash and butterfly shoulder bows to match the slip.

WILLIE DIERCKS' DEATH.

The Jury Renders a Verdict That the Pole Which Killed Him Was Dangerous.

It was after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the inquest to inquire into the manner and by what means little Willie Diercks was killed, came to an end.

City Attorney Gittings was present in the interests of the city and Attorney Walker in the interests of the boy's father, who was also there.

The verdict of the jury was: "We the undersigned jury hereby find that Willie Diercks came to his death on the afternoon of October 29, 1896, at the corner of Kewaunee and Superior streets, by a pole falling upon him and breaking his neck, the said pole having been left in a dangerous position by parties unknown to this jury."

Indications point to a suit for heavy damages against the city of gas company.

The funeral of the boy will take place from his late home on Kewaunee street at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and at 2 o'clock from St. John's church.

FLAG DAY.

Patriotic Citizens of Racine Have Observed the Day Properly.

The citizens of Racine are a patriotic people. They have observed flag day in a manner that is fitting to every American. The red, white and blue has floated from nearly every flag staff in the city. They realized that the influence of the grand old flag has been for good in the cause of a good people; that its display has been potent in the advancement of the country's battles and for the maintenance of its honor at home and abroad. Not only has the flag floated from the public building staffs, but at hundreds of the little homes it can be seen, in some instances only a tiny flag, but the American flag all the same, and evidence that one and all appreciate the importance of the day and that notice has been taken of the request of the Republican National committee that all who intend to support the honest money and true American principles on November 3rd hang out the flag.

Why

Cough and Choke when it is so easily cured by using Boggs' Cherry Cough Syrup. It should always be kept in your house for emergencies. Sold by DAVIS & SILBER, 433 Main Street.

Mrs. Fisher of 1325 Geneva street, received a letter from Milwaukee which stated that Mrs. George Ritter, who was recently murderously assaulted by her husband, had given birth to twins and that both were dead.

Nearly One Thousand Ladies

are now selling these elegant Toilet preparations put up by the Parisian Toilet Co. of Chicago. Agents wanted all over the U. S. Write for full directions to 120 Michigan St. Inclose stamp for reply.

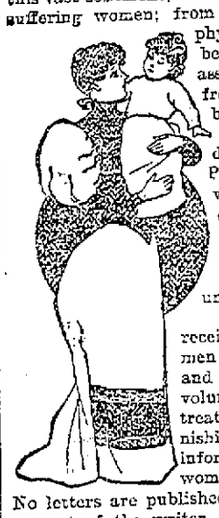
In the Circuit court this morning Mary Fostelle was granted a divorce from Charles D. Fostelle, on grounds of desertion and failure to support. The parties are from Kenosha county.

MRS. GOOLD'S GRATITUDE.

Her Story of How She Was Restored to Health.

Condition Before and After the Birth of Her Child.

From every city, town and hamlet on this vast continent, come letters from suffering women; from those whose physicians have been unable to assist them, or from that numberless class whose confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound is unbounded.



Every letter received from women is recorded, and hundreds of volumes of cases treated aid in furnishing practical information for the women of to-day. No letters are published without the request of the writer. The strictest confidence is observed. The following letter represents thousands:—

"I always enjoyed good health until six months before the birth of my babe. Then I was very weak; my back ached all the time. My physicians said I would be all right after the birth of the child, but I was not, although at that time I had the best of care. The pains in my back were almost unbearable. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form; menstruations were painful.

"Any work or care would entirely unnerve me. When my babe was 11 months old, friends persuaded me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before I had taken one bottle I felt the effects. My back did not ache so badly, and I felt stronger. After taking four bottles I felt well. My ambition returned, menstruations were painless, leucorrhœa entirely cured, and I could take care of my babe and do my housework. I shall always recommend your Vegetable Compound for all women, especially for young mothers."—Mrs. H. L. Goold, Oregon, Wis.

If Mrs. Goold had been well before the birth of her child, subsequent suffering would have been avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should always be taken before and after birth, in order that the system may withstand the shock.

SUNSHINE

Mrs. Ferry—Don't you feel ashamed of wasting your time the way you do.

Perry Patettie—I don't see how you kin call it wasted, mum. How can you waste anything that ain't worth nothin?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Western—"Did you meet the Rushmeres at the seaside this summer?" Mrs. Gotham—"Yes; they were at the same hotel we were." "They are one of our first families." "Yes; I noticed they are always the first at the table."—Yonkers Statesman.

Flossie—I wonder why Hal does not sit with us this morning. I suppose it is because I was cross with him last night.

Millicent—"Tisn't that. It's because I flirted with Tom Simpkins yesterday, just to tease him.

Doris—Absurd! I know very well that if you two girls weren't here he'd come and sit by me directly.—London Fun.

"How did the critics treat Jingol's music?"

"Um: well, the kindest thing they said about it was that it was not original."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"They say your father used to drive a mule."

"Who told you so?"

"One of my ancestors."

"Just what I expected. I always told father that mule was smart enough to talk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hubby—"You are worth a million to me."

Wifey—"Can I have an advance of $2 on that million for a new hat?—Up-to-Date.

Teacher—"In what way can one foe of great service to his fellow beings?"

Pupil—"I did know, but I've forgot the answer."—Boston Budget.

She—"Did you ever hear of the girl who wrote her initials in the sand——"

He—"And the waves came up and washed them away?"

She—"Nothing of the sort! It was a man came up and asked her to change the last one."—Puck.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure, and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Speaking About Blood.

It is not always necessary to have Eruptions on the face to show that your blood needs help. Strengthen it by using Boggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker, the best and surest cure on the market. Sold by DAVIS & SILBER, 433 Main Street

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Pope Leo XIII. is going to make another English Cardinal, according to the Rome Tribuna. Monsignore Edmund Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond in partibus, having been reserved in petto at the last consistory.

Some one has been protesting against the cinematoscoping of royalty and the subsequent exhibition of the photographs, on the ground that in one of the series the Prince of Wales is represented scratching his royal head. The cinematoscoper has hastened to explain that "the movement referred to is simply a momentary placing of the hand to the ear, probably to brush away an intrusive fly." Loyal subjects of the crown, says the London Figaro, will now be able to sleep peacefully in their beds without being haunted by the horrid thought that the heir apparent could, under any circumstances whatever, descend to such a plebian action as scratching his head.

Germany is fast turning out its older generals, thirty-two having been forced to retire within a year, which beats the record.

There were 11,208 Spaniards who emigrated from Spain to the Argentine Republic last year. This great increase was in consequence of the large number of young men who leave Spain in order to avoid military services.

The use of hard wood for the surface of roads in London, especially where the traffic is heaviest, has in the last few years rapidly increased.

This season's crop of corn in Jewell county, Kansas, will weigh over 13,000,000 bushels, or 650 bushels for every man, woman and child in the country.

In an artesian well being sunk at San Bernardino, Cal., a cedar log was found at 280 feet and a layer of charcoal at fifty feet depth, showing that the valley has been filled in by erosion.

Monsignor Nugent, the well-known Liverpool philanthropist and temperance advocate, has just celebrated his sacerdotal golden jubilee. The Earl of Derby is heading a movement among the citizens of Liverpool to present the eminent prelate with some substantial mark of appreciation of his life-long services in behalf of the poor and suffering in the city. For many years Monsignore Nugent was Cardinal Manning's henchman in the temperance crusade.

Floating beds of seaweed, which are often met with in midocean, have been observed to reduce the height of waves, like oil thrown upon the water. Taking advantage of this fact, a Frenchan has invented a thin cotton or silken net to answer the same purpose.

Argentina means to get ahead of the European powers in taking possession of the South Shetland islands on the edge of the Antarctic continent.

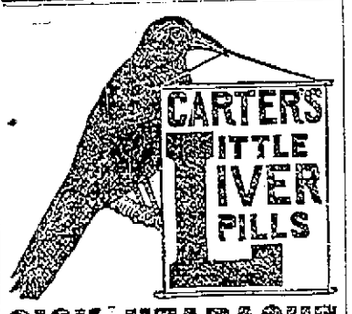
Dont Mention It.

But Boggs' German Save will cure the most obstinate case of Piles. Sold by DAVIS & SILBER, 433 Main Street.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis

WORKMEN ARE INSULTED.

Detroit Journal: Sound money workingmen are insulted every day by the Bryan organs and by Bryan himself, when they and he tell the people the wage earners who are opposed to 50-cent dollars are under "coercion." Such talk is making no converts to the Bryan doctrine.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

IT WILL CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Important

Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c. stamp for particulars to Lock box 320, Lansing, Mich

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Your Protection.—"Catarrh Cures" or Tonics for Catarrh in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either mercury or iodide of potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrh is a local, not a blood disease, caused by sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and, if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrh will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breath, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick and allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

are your kidneys worth $1.00 ?

—if they are, get a sample bottle of Dr. Yates' Asparagus Wine, a newly discovered remedy for inactive and diseased Kidneys. It cleanses the filter of the system, produces pure Blood and removes the cause of Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Constipation and allied diseases. Is guaranteed to benefit or money refunded. Price $1.00 per bottle at drug stores, or by express prepaid upon receipt of price. Send for 20-page pamphlet, "A New Pair of Kidneys," free by mail.

NATURE'S REMEDY CO., Boyce Bld'g, Chicago, Ill.

To be had of ROBINSON DRUG COMPANY, Racine, Wis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Always in season. Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in Milk. Qt. can, 10c.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

If you are **CONSUMPTIVE** or have Indigestion, Painful ills or Debility of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:15 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	11:55 a. m.
1:45 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	3:05 p. m.
7:35 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
Depart for Chicago.	Arrive from Chicago.
7:25 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
9:15 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:35 p. m.	
For the West.	From the West.
12:35 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
3:50 p. m.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee	From Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:35 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	From Chicago.
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:35 p. m.	
For the West.	From the West.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE RACINE AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.	Going South.
11:52 p. m. daily	5:53 a. m. daily
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	7:50 a. m. daily
5:47 a. m. Sunday only	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:05 a. m. ex. Sunday	9:38 a. m. daily
10:15 a. m. daily	11:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday	4:35 p. m. daily
4:22 p. m. daily	7:52 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	
9:43 p. m. daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8:10 a. m. daily	7:43 a. m. ex. Sunday
12:45 p. m. daily	12:25 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:55 p. m. daily	4:05 p. m. daily
	8:05 a. m. Sunday only.
	10:20 a. m. Sunday only.

C. S. HENRY, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS LEAVE THE POSTOFFICE AS FOLLOWS

7:40 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
9:15 a. m.—North and West.
9:45 a. m.—North.
10:40 a. m.—South and East
11:05 a. m.—South and East.
12:00 p. m.—West and North.
12:35 p. m.—North.
2:50 p. m.—South and East.
3:30 p. m.—West and South.
4:10 p. m.—South, East and West.
6:05 p. m.—North.
7:05 p. m.—North and West.
7:25 p. m.—North, South, East and West.
9:00 p. m.—North, South, East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE AT POSTOFFICE:

8:50 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
8:35 a. m.—North and West.
10:35 a. m.—South, East and West.
11:50 a. m.—North and West.
1:15 p.m.—South, East and West.
1:45 p. m.—South.
2:35 p. m.—North.
4:00 p. m.—North and South.
5:15 p. m.—North and West.
6:45 p. m.—South, East and West.
8:00 p. m.—North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster
WALTER EASTON Mailing Clerk.

CONSIGNED TO THE GRAVE.

Funeral of the Late Geo. W. Tait—A Noble Young Man.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the funeral of the late George W. Tait took place from the First Baptist church and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives, in fact was one of the largest funerals that ever took place from the church and went to show the high regard in which the young man was held by the entire community. There were many beautiful floral tributes. Rev. David B. Cheney preached an eloquent sermon upon the life and character of the deceased and the choir sang appropriate hymns. A long funeral cortege followed the remains to the grave.

George W. Tait was one of God's noblemen. Oftimes the best of a man's character is the candid judgment of the people among whom he has spent a lifetime among whom he standard this young man, who has been stricken down in the very prime of his youthful manhood was blessed by more than usual elements of regal character. It has been sincere grief manifested above his bier. Every one who knew him not only admired him but loved him. Born in this city thirty-seven years ago his whole life, with the exception of a few years when he was away at Rockford, has been spent in this community. His life has been an open book during all these years. For years a devoted Christian, he gloried in his religious professions. His church was a second home to him. All good causes and enterprises found in him an ardent supporter. For everything that meant the improvement and culture of the mind and heart he always had a word of good cheer and an ever ready hand to help. His whole life was one of singular purity. Quiet, unobtrusive, unassuming, he nevertheless impressed his personality on all with whom he was brought into contact, so strong and firm were the noble elements of his character. Multitudes of thoughtless, skeptical people are ever ready to sneer at the professions of members of the church; but no one has been known to attack the sincerity of his convictions or the integrity of his character. In the home, in the society of the world, in the church, he was always the same—firm, faithful, true—yet by his very character a leader and a counsellor. Taken away, as it seems to us, all too soon, and by a Providence whose mysteries we cannot solve, he leaves to the youths of this city the legacy of a pure and a triumphant faith. By his life he has illustrated the great truth that righteousness is the noblest character and that the righteous one leaves the deepest impress on the world. Many circles were deeply touched by this brief life and we know that he has not lived in vain. Though he be dead, this manly young man speaks to many souls in this community. His influence will be exerted long after his frail body has returned to the dust and his spirit to the God who gave it. The grief stricken family will have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends while they rightfully cherish the memory of this noble son and brother so soon gone to his long home and his rich reward.

HALLOWEEN ENTERTAINMENT

Racine Caledonian Society Observe Halloween and Present Gold to the President.

Although the weather was stormy last night and there was many other counter attractions, Castle hall was comfortably filled with representative Scotch people and other citizens. It was the occasion of a Halloween entertainment under the auspices of the Racine County Caledonian society. Like all affairs given by this popular society it was well arranged and an attractive programme presented.

President Smith was the master of ceremonies and as he sat in the chair and called out the numbers on the programme, he realized that it was the last entertainment that he would have the pleasure of being present with the Scotch people who had become so dear to him, it having been announced that he would leave the city and take up his home in the state of Washington. But he did not realize or know that a presentation surprise awaited him and he went innocently along.

The programme opened with a piano solo by Mr. William Williams, a young gentleman who had no equals in this state upon the difficult instrument. He was loudly encored.

President D. R. Smith delivered his farewell address, which was one full of feeling and sorrow because he was obliged to go.

Mrs. M. J. Jones favored the audience with a vocal solo. It was a fine effort and she received an encore.

Tribe Larson in his club swinging feats could not have been better and the encore was deserved.

A. Gilman rendered a selection upon the saxaphone and was accorded a rousing encore.

John P. Maxwell of Milwaukee made an eloquent address upon Halloween and its origin, etc.

Herbert Jones favored the audience with beautiful selections upon the autoharp.

This concluded the programme and President Smith made a few remarks in regard to the supper and dance and his last chance to bid all farewell. He was about to leave the platform when J. M. Driver stepped up and in a neat address presented the retiring president with a handsome purse of gold. During the progress of his remarks Mr. Driver nearly broke down and tears came to his eyes.

President Smith feelingly responded and alluded to his coming here four years ago; that he was elected president; his pleasant hours at their meetings and the sorrow he expressed at leaving, and hoped to meet them all again.

Dancing, cards and supper were in order and everybody present bade Mr. Smith and his good wife farewell and wished them a pleasant journey and a successful life in their new western home.

OBITUARY.

Spangemacher.

The following is an extract from the Hastings (Mich.) Sun, dwelling upon the recent demise of Mrs. Ella Spangemacher, beloved wife of Mr. Fred Spangemacher, a former prominent resident of this city:

Mrs. Ella Spangemacher was born March 7, 1854, at Wayne, Michigan. When but three weeks of age her parents moved to Middleville, where she grew to womanhood and was educated in our public schools.

Nineteen years ago the 13th of February, she wedded her now widowed husband.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Spangemacher created profound sorrow in the hearts of our citizens. While telephone dispatches several hours previous said that her recovery was impossible, yet when the message came "she was dead" it was different; it was a terrible shock.

Monday she left her beautiful home in Hastings to undergo an operation at St. Mark's Home, Grand Rapids, which operation was successfully performed Tuesday afternoon, but her condition being much worse than the physicians expected to find, her recovery was considered doubtful from the first. It was but a few hours, however, before the temperature increased and soon became uncontrolable from the effects of blood poison and, on Thursday afternoon just as the sun went down, her spirit went up from its earthly home.

"The sun goes down at night,
That it may rise again—the morning's light:
The twinkling stars that seem to pass away,
Are only held in clearer, brighter day."

Conscious until the last moment and when the shadows of death were already fast gathering around her, she said to her husband, "they are not chloroforming me again," and thus dropped asleep. It seems doubly sad as she was so confident from the first that she would surely recover. The funeral services were held at her home in Hastings, Sunday afternoon, attended by a large concourse of friends from here as well as from her own city, Rev. Thomas Cox of the M. E. church officiating. Loving friends had decked the casket inside and out with flowers in rich profusion and beautiful floral designs were numerous. At the cemetery the grave was lined and trimmed with roses, carnations and smilax.

Surely here was one who, in her life, was thoroughly a good, kind woman, thoughtful and caring, especially for the sick and destitute, and a devoted faithful wife. To the bereaved husband, who is almost heartbroken, the sympathy of the entire community goes out.

Their beautiful home just built in Hastings with so much care and the future planned by them so bright, is now, it seems, forever blighted. "While yet in love and life, and raptured with the world," the floods were lifted up around her and she took leave of earth to that unknown and silent shore.

Milke.

Ena, the nine years and nine months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Milke, died this morning at her home No. 2050 North Main Street, very suddenly. Coroner Stripple was called to make an investigation as no doctor was called before she died. It was learned that the girl died of quick consumption and a burial certificate was issued without an inquest being held.

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was noted as one of the keenest sportsmen of the century, as well as an enthusiastic patron of everything connected with natural history. In the fifty-six years of his hunting life he killed 3,500 red deer and about 2,000 chamois. But his ancestor, Elector John George I. of Saxony, shot 47,239 red deer in forty-five years. The late Duke's keepers were the most efficient of their class in Germany, the reason being that they were ex-poachers, to whom the Duke had offered the alternative of jail or an honest life.

Rheumatism.

For sprains, bruises, old sores, etc., where a powerful liniment is necessary, you will find Buggs' Tropical Oil will penetrate to the seat of the disease and relieve at once. Try it and be convinced. Sold by DAVIS & SILBER, 432 Main Street.

Suburban (entering station in a hurry)—Was that my train?

Ticket Seller—It was only the bell announcing the departure of your train. If you hadn't stopped to ask the question I have no doubt you might have caught it. Too bad, isn't it?—Boston Transcript.

Your Clothes

are covered with dandruff, this can be avoided by using "Buggs' Hair Renewer." It cleans the scalp, leaving the hair soft and glossy. Sold by DAVIS & SILBER, 432 Main Street.

The [illegible] government building will be changed from brick to stone. The news will be received with satisfaction by citizens.

LONG IN THE SERVICE

MEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONSULS FOR MANY YEARS.

Horatio J. Sprague, Stationed at Gibraltar, Holds the Banner—He Will Celebrate His Semicentennial In May, 1898. Location of the Old Timers.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—As soon as the election is over many of the men who have been most active in the campaign will begin to study the consular and diplomatic list with a view to picking out a "good place." They will take into consideration three things—the geographical location of the post selected, the salary attached to it and the length of time the present incumbent has been there. Wherever the ambitious one sees a date later than March 4, 1893, after a man's name he will place a check mark against it. Any man appointed by the Cleveland administration will be considered fair game by the office seeker.

Of course, if Mr. Bryan should be elected, many of these appointees of Mr. Cleveland will put in a claim for retention on the ground that they were "free silver men" in years gone by. If they can prove their title clear, they will stand a good chance of being kept in place.

But the men who are most likely to remain in the consular service after March 4 next are the men who have held office for more than eight years. When an incoming administration has left a man undisturbed in possession of a consular office or has promoted him to a better place, it is safe to say he possesses some business quality which makes him valuable to the service. There are many of these old time consuls now in office. Their experience ranges from 48 years down.

The banner consul is Horatio J. Sprague. He was made United States consul at Gibraltar on May 12, 1848, and he has held the position continuously since. Administrations have come in and gone out, parties have sprung into being and other parties have died, but Horatio J. Sprague has never given up his office. His salary now is $1,500 a year, and the fees of his office are a little more than $200 a year. Consul Sprague was born in Gibraltar, but he was appointed from Massachusetts.

Consul Sprague's service has been continuous. There is another consul who looks back to an introduction to the consular service antedating Mr. Sprague's, but the years he has served are not so many. William S. Campbell of New York was appointed consul at Rotterdam by Tyler 20 days after he had taken the oath as president, April 27, 1841. He held the place until July 20, 1861, when he retired from the public service, but on the 22d of the following January President Lincoln made him consul at Dresden. That position he filled until Aug. 31, 1869, when he retired again to private life. Not quite 24 years later—June 22, 1893—President Cleveland appointed him consul at Newcastle, where he now draws a salary of $1,500 a year.

Another veteran of the service is Robert S. Chilton, the commercial agent at Goderich, in Canada. Occasionally you will see in the news paragraphs something about Robert Chilton of the state department. Only recently he went abroad on a mission connected with reforms in some of the consulates. This is the son of Robert J. Chilton of Goderich, and he has been connected with the state department as clerk, as chief clerk and as bureau chief for many years. During the Harrison administration he was private secretary to the vice president, and a very efficient, obliging and popular private secretary he was. The elder Chilton has been in the public service since 1852. On Jan. 1 of that year he was made a clerk in the state department. He was made commissioner of immigration Oct. 16, 1866, returned to a clerkship in the state department July 1, 1868, was appointed consul at Clifton Feb. 2, 1871, was transferred thence to Fort Erie and in 1882 was put at his present post of duty. He draws a salary of $1,500 a year, which is not much in view of his 45 years of public service.

Charles C. Green is the next veteran consul. He was appointed acting vice consul at Coquimbo in Chile Sept. 7, 1859, by the minister to that country. Nine months later he was made consul at Coquimbo, and he remained there until 1873, when he resigned. Nearly 20 years later President Harrison—Dec. 9, 1892—made him consul at Antofagasta, in Chile, where his compensation is a small amount of fees annually.

Most of these veteran consuls are stationed at places where the fees are inconsiderable, and in most cases they are men who are engaged in business. Some of them are natives of the land to whose government they are accredited. The consulship carries dignity and some privileges, and it helps trade. For this reason these men serve. Many of them receive no compensation or at the most $5 or $10 a year. No one will be ambitious to supplant them. I think the post of agent at Buen Ayre, in the West Indies, which has been held since 1876 by Lodewyk C. Boye, for example, is perfectly safe. Mynheer Boye's fees last year were 0 dollars and 0 cents. This was just the amount of the compensation of Joao J. Nunes, who has been agent at Brava, on the Cape Verde islands, since 1862. Ernesto Canut, our agent at Palma, Majorca, in Spain, was more fortunate. He has served the United States for 26 years at that post, and his fees last year amounted to $17.50 for official and $2.50 for notarial work. Cirilo Molina, who has been our consul at Carthagena, Spain, since 1862, took in $48.75 in official and $2.50 in notarial fees last year.

Just 21 of our consular officers and agents have served 25 years or more continuously at one place. They are:

CONSULS.

Horatio J. Sprague, Gibraltar, May 12, 1848.
Cirilo Molina, Carthagena, Nov. 25, 1862.
Benjamin D. Manton, Colonia, Uruguay, Nov. 6, 1860.
Gerhard Gade, Christiania, Norway, June 25, 1869.

AGENTS.

Gustavo Schoellor, Brunn, Austria, Nov. 18, 1863.
L. S. Nahmens, Cette, France, May 8, 1866.
August Sartori, Kiel, Germany, May 14, 1866.
James Martin, Kidderminster, England, March 10, 1870.
H. C. Browning, Redditch, England, June 22, 1871.
John Nero, Wolverhampton, England, Nov. 16, 1869.
John R. Nichols, Hereford, Canada, June 6, 1870.
E. E. Abbott, Gananoque, Canada, Oct. 6, 1869.
R. P. Call, Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 26, 1866.
Christian Neilson, Old Hartlepool, England, Oct. 3, 1866.
Joao J. Nunes, Brava, C. V. I., July 3, 1862.
Ernesto Canut, Palma, Majorca, Spain, April 8, 1870.
Miguel Calado, Port Marabello, Spain, April 5, 1870.
[illegible]
Ali Mohrad, Luxor, Egypt, July 13, 1871.
M. M. Potter, Mytilene, Turkey, Aug. 18, 1868.

CONSULAR CLERKS.

E. P. McLean, Paris, Nov. 18, 1870.
J. A. Springer, Havana, Jan. 8, 1870.

Most of these positions are unimportant. Consul Sprague has a salary of $1,500 a year, and doubtless he makes something indirectly from the official fees which he is supposed to turn into the United States treasury. Unless fees are specified as part of his compensation every consul is required to turn them over to the government, but through a hocus pocus in which the fees are taken in by a native clerk and then turned over to the consul as an individual the treasury suffers the loss of fully 75 per cent of what is taken in at our consular and commercial agencies. Consul Gade draws $1,000 a year.

Of the other two consuls Cirilo Molina is entitled to fees, and he took in last year $48.75 for official work and some notarial fees, while Mr. Manton, who is also entitled to fees, received nothing at all last year. None of the commercial agents is at a very important place. Mr. Schoellor at Brunn took in $1,043 last year, and if he has the customary arrangement with the consul at Vienna under whom he serves he retained $521. It is usual for the agent to retain one-half his fees up to $1,000, but more than this amount he cannot retain, so none of the agencies named is worth more than $1,000 a year.

The two consular clerks receive $1,200 a year each. There are 13 consular clerks in the service—four of them receive $1,000 each and the other nine $1,200 each. Their appointments are for life or during good behavior, and they may be assigned to any post at which the secretary of state thinks their services are needed. There are three of these clerks now at Paris, two at Havana, two at Washington and one each at Rome, Kanagawa, Cairo, Honolulu, Southampton and Berlin.

One of the consular clerks at Paris, E. P. McLean, has had a lively experience in the foreign service. He was appointed vice consul at Leipsic in 1872, vice commercial agent at Konigsberg in 1879, vice and deputy consul general at Berlin in the same year, deputy consul general at Paris in 1882 and vice and deputy consul general at Paris in 1890. George H. Scidmore, the clerk at Kanagawa, is brother of Eliza Scidmore, who has written much about the Japanese over the signature Ruhamah. He began his clerkship in 1876, and he has been successively vice consul at Dunfermline, vice consul at Osaka and Hiogo, vice consul general at Shanghai, vice and deputy consul general at Kanagawa, special agent to investigate claims in the Fiji Islands and deputy consul general at Kanagawa. Hubbard T. Smith, one of the $1,000 clerks at Paris, began as a clerk in the war department in 1876 and was employed at various times in the census office and the treasury department. Incidentally he was with Francis Wilson's Comic Opera company as a comedian for a time. From the treasury he was transferred to the state department as a clerk, and thence promoted to the consular service. Others of the consular clerks have had equally varied experiences.

Some old timers in the consular service are John Hemmill, who was first made consular agent at St. Helen's in 1871, retired in 1887 and was reappointed a year later; William Knoop, who was made vice consul at Dresden in 1869 and appointed vice and deputy consul general there in 1892; M. A. Jenkin, who was made vice consul at Hankow in 1871 and four years later interpreter at that post; Howard Fox, who was made deputy consul at Falmouth in 1863 and consul at that place in 1874; Elias Pellet, who was made commercial agent at Sabanilla in 1868, made consul there in 1874, retired in 1880 and was restored to the service in 1892, becoming vice and deputy consul at Barranquilla in 1893; Letterio Pirrone, who was made vice consul at Messina in 1871 and vice and deputy consul in 1893; J. C. Quiggle, who was consular agent at Cornwall from October, 1871, to March, 1872, consul at Port Stanley and St. Thomas from August, 1887, to April, 1890, and was appointed commercial agent at Collingwood in 1893; John F. Valls, who began as a clerk in the consulate at Matamoras in 1870 and after service in various capacities at that port was made vice and deputy consul general at Laredo in 1893, and Albertus Vinke, who has been vice consul or vice and deputy consul at Amsterdam since 1863.

Of the 1,094 men now holding commissions in the consular service 504 have been commissioned since March 4, 1893. Of these 46 had been in the consular service before, most of them by appointment of Mr. Cleveland in his first administration; 23 were simply promoted to places in the consulates where they had been stationed prior to March 4, 1893; 22 were transferred from other posts, and 10 were men who had retired in Mr. Cleveland's term and had been reinstated by him.

Charging the 46 reappointments against this administration and subtracting the appointments which represent promotions and transfers, we have 537 out of 1,094 consular offices filled by Mr. Cleveland, which means that the next administration may have 537 consular offices to bestow after the 4th of next March.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

The Baby and His Creed.

The simple creed of the savage, who believes in the existence of a good spirit and a bad spirit, and of a happy hunting ground, where the distant future may be spent by the more deserving of his tribe, is practically the same as that of the civilized baby. The latter must be promoted into the schoolroom before these rudimentary notions can be supplemented by more advanced theological studies. His curiosity about the bad spirit is never satisfied, for the simple reason that his parents and teachers never seem to have any trustworthy information to give him.

The child's questions are either ignored altogether or answered with such blighting reserve that he learns nothing worth mentioning. "Do tell me some stories about satan when he was a little boy," he entreats. "He never was a child," answers his mother boldly, "He was always old." And she is grateful to him for accepting her theory unquestioningly. "Dollie says if I am a bad boy I shall go to hell," he proceeds, "and that I shall have to say my prayers to the devil and my hymns on Sunday too. How is he dressed, mummie? Has he really a tail?"—Cornhill Magazine.

A Remarkable Species of Wood.

One of the most remarkable products of Nevada is a species of wood known as mountain mahogany, which when dry is as hard as boxwood, very fine grained, red in color and of very high specific gravity. It has been used for boxes for shaftings, and in some instances for slides and dies in quartz batteries. It burns with a blaze as long lasting as ordinary wood, but after going through what appears to be regular combustion it is found almost unchanged in form, being converted into a charcoal that lasts about twice as long as ordinary wood, giving out intense heat, greater than coal, all the time.—St. Louis Republic.

A TRYST.

My love is afoot in the nodding heather,
Her brown locks bringing the breath of the sea,
And she comes with her lips of sunshine weather,
As fair as a flower the bourn of the bee.

And her heart is a hive of wilding blisses,
Of sweets enough for a life and a day.
She comes to me and a tryst of kisses,
Her mouth all moist with the salt sea spray.

And my idle love lets the brown sheep wander,
While her head leans back and my heart beats free,
And together we claim the whole sea yonder
(A sail for her and the gull for me).

My rose has a roof that the wild grass thatches,
Her mother word is the sound of the sea;
Nowhere in the world is a heart that matches
The heart and the faith that she gives to me.

And we pledge our troth by the happy heather,
By the honest hue of its blossom time,
And the brown sheeps' bells that we hear together
Shall one day ring as our wedding chime.

—E. A. Uffington Valentine in New York Sun.

HINDOO CHRONOLOGY.

Millions of Years Are Juggled With as the Merest Trifles.

Hindoo chronology is a fearful and wonderful thing. Brahminical lore simply revels in figures, and millions of years are juggled with as mere trifles in the lives of the sacred beings of that vast and misty mythology. Without taking account of minor cycles of years, the matter only begins to be interesting and to assume formidable proportions when eras come to be dealt with.

At present, by Hindoo reckoning, we are living in the kali yuga, or iron age, of which 4,996 years have passed. This takes us back to about the time of the creation, according to our popular or Biblical chronology, and by the Hindoo notion this era has still a vast course to run.

There is no lack of definiteness. Beginning and end are both precisely known, and so we learn that the entire duration of the present era is, in all, 432,000 years. But this is a mere drop in the bucket. A kali yuga of 432,000 years, plus a dvapara yuga in 864,000 years, a treta yuga, or silver age, of 1,296,000 years and a krita yuga, or golden age, of 1,728,000 years, form together a maha yuga, or great age, of 4,320,000 years. Of these great ages there are 71, or 306,720,000 years, plus a twilight of 1,720,000 years, or, in all, 308,448,000 years in a patriarchate. Fourteen of these patriarchates—4,318,272,000 years, with a dawn of 1,728,000 years—gives 4,320,000,000 years, and this tremendous period is a kalpa, or eon.

But the matter goes far beyond even this, for a kalpa, or eon, is only one day of Brahma, his night is of the same duration and 360 such days and nights form a year of his life, which lasts 100 of these years.

Brahma's life did not begin yesterday, nor even 6,000 years ago, and in reckoning it we are taken back a bit beyond our puny era, as well as into the future, for the present age is the kali yuga of the twenty-eighth great age of the seventh patriarchate of the first eon of the second half of the life of Brahma. Working this out, it appears that Brahma is at present only 155,521,972,848,096 years old. And then, to crown these appalling figures, we have further to note that Brahma's whole life is only "one wink" of Siva's eye!

In the Brahmanical writings the length of one eon, or kalpa, quoted here as a definite number of years, is sometimes treated more imaginatively, and as a measure of time indicating something of the duration of an eternity. Thus, for instance, its length is described: "Take a rock forming a cube of about 16 miles each way, touch it once in a hundred years with the finest piece of cloth, and the rock will sooner be reduced to dust than a kalpa shall end."

Or again: "A vast well, 800 miles every way, filled with minute hairs so closely packed that a river hurried over them without penetrating the interstices, could be emptied during a kalpa at the rate of one hair in a century."—Household Words.

Can the Rattlesnake Poison Itself?

The question as to whether the rattlesnake's venom is poisonous to itself has often been discussed, but if any satisfactory conclusion has ever been arrived at we are unaware of the fact. Dr. W. J. Burnett, formerly a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, says that there are good reasons for believing that the action of the rattler's virulent poison is the same upon all living things, vegetable as well as animal. Other eminent naturalists combat this theory and declare that the idea of an animal poison killing or injuring a vegetable is really preposterous. Burnett says, "It is even just as fatal to the snake itself as to other animals." Then he relates the experience of one Dr. Dearing. The doctor had a specimen of the prolific rattler which he kept alive in a cage. One day he irritated the reptile so as to study the effect of the anger thus provoked. The snake struck wildly about a few times and then buried its fangs in its own body. Almost instantly, the experimenter says, the reptile rolled over and died. If this is true, and we have no reason to doubt the story, we see in it the remarkable and unique physiological fact of a liquid secreted from the blood which proves deadly when introduced into the very source from which it was derived.—St. Louis Republic.

Stage Blood.

An anecdote is going the rounds in Australia concerning the manner in which a well known leading actor supplied the accidental absence of a necessary item of make up. He was playing Macbeth, and when he came to the murder scene he asked in vain for the blood with which he had intended to imbrue his hands.

After abusing the property man roundly for his neglect the actor, struck with a happy thought, suddenly hit the functionary on the nose, so that a good supply of crimson fluid was obtained, and in this the actor bathed his hands.

It is said that after the performance there was a realistic conflict between the "pro," and the property man, in which more claret was tapped, this time not for stage purposes.—Pearson's Weekly.

Something Like It.

"Papa," inquired the editor's only son, "what do you call your office?"

"Well," was the reply, "the world calls it an editorial office, the sanctum sanctorum."

"Then, I suppose"—and the small boy was thoughtful for a moment—"that mamma's office is a spankum spanktorum, isn't it?"—London Tit-Bits.

The finest flour is not the most nutritious, for, while it contains the most starch, the albuminoids and other nutritious elements are almost lacking.

The first Sunday paper in this country was the Sunday Courier, [illegible] New York in 18[illegible].

THE UPHAM-SAWYER NUPTIALS.

Miss Jessie Hand, of This City, Will Be One of the Bridesmaids.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—A notable wedding will occur in Madison, Thursday, Nov. 12, when a daughter of Gov. W. H. Upham will be joined in marriage to a grandson of ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer. The contracting parties are Miss Caroline Upham—one the youngest daughter of the governor, the other the only son of the only son of Philetus Sawyer, and one of the ultimate heirs to the great wealth of the Oshkosh statesman. It will be a handsome wedding at the executive residence and is to occur at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. A limited company will witness the nuptials, invitations being extended only to relatives and close family friends. Miss Catherine Noyes of Oshkosh will act as maid of honor. She is a university girl, popular and pretty. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Rae Wheeler of Marshfield, cousin of the bride; Miss Jessie Hand of Racine, who concluded her university course last year; Miss Lillian Ferguson of Milwaukee, and Miss Alice Jewell of Oshkosh. The best man will be Mr. H. Stuart Markham of Milwaukee, a Chi Psi brother of the groom, while the ushers will be Messrs. Robert Upham of Shawano, a cousin of the bride and a law student; Frank Vankirk of Janesville, Louis L. Alsted of Milwaukee, both students at the university, and Chester Cleveland of Oshkosh, formerly a student, and all fellow Greeks of the groom. The young people will reside in Oshkosh where Mr. Sawyer is taking an active part in the management of the large Sawyer interests. He spent three years in the state university, quitting last June, and won many friends here. He is a handsome, frank, manly fellow, well endowed with the strength of character that marks the Sawyer strain. Miss Upham, the youngest child of Gov. and Mrs. Upham, has been very much of a favorite with Madison young people since coming here some two years ago and her happy marriage will occasion great felicity among them.

The Rev. E. H. Smith of Oshkosh will perform the ceremony.

This will be the first marriage performed in the executive residence since it became the property of the state. It was purchased by Wisconsin from the late Gov. Rusk over ten years ago. The last ceremony performed in it was in 1870 when Mr. and Mrs. Ole Bull were re-married there. It was then the home of Mr. Bulls' father Mr. Joseph Thorp. The famous violinist and wife were first married abroad, but on their subsequent visit to Madison the wedding ceremony was re-performed.

FASHIONS IN SHOE LEATHER.

First of all, say the authorities, the pointed toe has absolutely gone out and has given way to a style which rejoices in the unromantic and suggestive name of bull-dog toe!

For the walking shoe Dame Fashion has declared in favor of but two kinds—the mannish box calfskin, with full round toe with patent leather vamp; either style may be laced or buttoned.

A sensible high shoe for the house for women who are susceptible to colds is the cloth-top boot with patent vamp. Indeed, patent leather is the foundation of all dressy footwear.

Evening slippers are prettier than ever. Patent leathers are the swellest, and are finished with a small rosette or showy rhinestone buckle.

All black is considered the correct mode for evening wear—one of the most elegant styles is the black satin slipper, finished with dull gold or rhinestone ornament.

The Strength of Nature.

According to the ancient mythology, when Hercules wrestled with Antæus, every time he was thrown he jumped up again stronger than ever, gaining fresh power from every contact with the earth. Hercules conquered him at last only by holding him in the air away from the source of his strength, until he grew weaker and weaker and finally became exhausted. Antæus is a perfect symbol of mankind. Nature is the real source of health and vigor. The closer we keep to Nature's laws the stronger and healthier we grow. When we get away from them we are sure to be overcome by weakness and disease. When sickness gets hold of a man the only remedy to really cure him must be a natural remedy. It must work according to natural laws and bring him right in touch with Nature. Any unnatural stimulus or mere temporary "appetizer" does no permanent good to a person who is debilitated and "run-down."

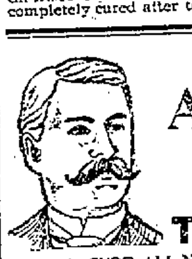
In these conditions the most perfect, natural strength-builder is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly upon the natural nutritive processes, and creates solid, permanent strength and vital force in the same way that Nature creates them.

It capacitates the stomach and liver to vitalize the circulation and feed the nerve-centres with pure, healthy blood. This is exactly Nature's way of curing nervous exhaustion, debility, insomnia, and neuralgia.

During the past 30 years, Dr. Pierce's medicines have become recognized standard remedies throughout the world. His "Pleasant Pellets" are a perfect and permanent cure for constipation.

Sister Eliza L. de Falcon, of Corpus Christi, Nueces Co., Texas, writes: "This is to tell you that I have been ill for twenty-one years and was finally cured by your medicines 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription.' I was completely cured after taking the medicine."

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS

Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement, and effects a CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cents per package, or six for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET ADDRESS
AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
—FOR SALE BY—
WM. R. KIRKBY, DRUGGIST,
F. HARBRIDGE, DRUGGIST.

IN THE LATE GARDEN.

Try taking up the salvia roots and sorting them like dahlias.

Try sowing Shirley poppies this month for May and early June flowering.

Try planting hardy paeony roots now, and protect from frosts with litter.

Try planting the flower pots containing the moisture-loving plants; they will not dry out so quickly.

Try to lessen the spring work by keeping the beds trim and shapely after the tender plants are taken inside.

Try collecting a quantity of boughs and leaves and storing them where they will be convenient for winter covering.

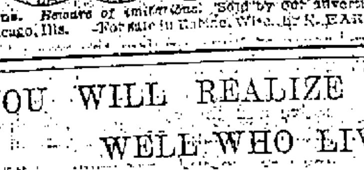
Try searching for small plants that have sown or rooted themselves during the summer from the early ripened seed. Such plants potted now will be ready for winter blooming, and will often give an abundance of flowers.

Your sink,

basins, tubs, etc., never become clogged with grease, if the washing that's done in them is done with Pearline.

A small matter, perhaps—but remember that Pearline saves trouble and annoyance in a great many just such small matters. And the truth is that these little things alone ought to be enough to lead any quick-witted person to use Pearline—even without taking into account the big things, the saving in work, and wear and tear, and time, and money. 478

Millions NOW USE Pearline



This famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ills. For sale in Racine, Wis., by F. HARBRIDGE, 423 Main St., and by L. A. FANCHER.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY" IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

COUNTY NEWS.

GRIMES.

Grimes, Wis., Nov. 5, 1896.

Mr. Levi Bush departed this life on Monday morning, Nov. 2nd, after a painful illness of six weeks. The deceased was respected by all who knew him. He was a kind neighbor, ever ready to tender a helping hand. He leaves a wife and one son, and several brothers to mourn his departure. The funeral services were held at his late home on Wednesday afternoon. Interment was made in Oakland cemetery.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a social at Bair's hall on Friday evening, Nov. 13. An enjoyable evening is anticipated. All are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Weber of Racine, were guests at the home of Mr. Hiram Bowers on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Lulu Rhodes and Lucy Lewis opened school in their respective districts on Monday morning.

Misses Julia and Adelia Estberg visited with friends in Franksville on Thursday.

Mrs. William and Mrs. Levi Bush returned to their homes on Thursday last, after a two months visit with their mother and father, who reside in New York.

Mrs. Mayberry of Milwaukee, is a guest at Mr. Frank Thaupsais.

Mrs. L. Cook spent the latter part of last week week with her daughter, Mrs. L. Fink, of Libertyville, Ill.

Miss Minnie Esberg returned home the latter part of the week.

Mr. A. Bishop of Racine spent Sunday at his father's, Mr. I. T. Bishop.

Owing to inclement weather on Friday evening the business meeting of the Christian Endeavor society was postponed until Thursday evening of this week. It is desired that all active members be in attendance, as the officers of the ensuing six months are to be elected and other business of importance to be considered.

On next Sunday evening a missionary meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Sanford will conduct the meeting.

On Friday, Oct. 30, ended the first month of school in District No. 5. The number of pupils enrolled was 42. The average daily attendance 37. The following pupils were punctual in attendance during the month: Mabel Yule, Lottie Haigh, Mabel Cook, Bianche Yule, Sadie Haigh, Katie Schaeffer, Frank Rhodes, Jacob Schaeffer, Erma Bowers, Lizzie Hitzlaff, Willie Thompson, Clarence Yule, Mary Larson, Lavina Bailey, Edith Yule, Marcina Bowers, Malvina Hitzlaff, Anton Larson, Mary Jensen, and Jens Jensen. We extend a special invitation to parents to visit us in our work.

Minnie A. Grimshaw, Teacher.

WESTERN UNION JUNCTION.

Western Union Junction, Nov. 5, '96.

Yesterday morning some of the good people of this town awoke to the fact that it was Hallowe'en the night before, the witches and hob-goblins having spirited away gates, horse blocks, etc.

An entertainment and social were given at the Episcopal church Saturday evening. All report having a good time.

School has commenced in the new school house with Roy Worthington as teacher.

Frank Johnson had his arm severely injured one day last week. Dr. Valentine attended the case.

Delos and Charles Morris of Berlin, Wis., attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Susan Place, and spent a few days visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Cards are out for the marriage of Ed Lewis and Miss Kate Sewell, 2 of our most popular young people.

SALEM.

Salem, Wis., Nov. 5, 1896.

The following pupils of District No. 4, Paris, have been neither absent nor tardy during the month ending Oct. 30, 1896: Eva Consell, Jay Goldsworthy, Vina Goldsworthy, Willie Roberts, Hazel Sheen, Olive Sheen, Myra Sheen, Minnie De Maille and Isaac De Maille. Nellie Vanalstine, Teacher.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Wis., Nov. 5, 1896.

Miss Emma and Adolph Nelson, who have been very sick with typhoid fever are doing very well.

Johnnie Kline is having a severe spell of sickness.

The weather the past week has not been as nice as farmers would wish it, who still have corn to husk yet. It has been cold and wintery; the leaves are falling fast, and farmers are hustling their work along as fast as possible. A great deal of plowing has been done and most of the corn is in the crib.

The party which took place last Wednesday night, given by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beiffus, was largely attended and all had a very good time. All are indebted to the host and hostess for the hospitality shown them and hope they may have a chance to come again.

The Democratic meeting Saturday night was not as largely attended as some others have been, owing to the scarcity of Democrats in these parts, and some of the Republicans afraid to turn out to hear their doctrines. Some of them, however, proved themselves to be anything but gentlemen by showing what little brains they really did have.

EARLY STRAWS.

Some Early Returns From County Towns Indicate the Trend of the Vote.

It was very early in the evening when the returns commenced to come in from the country towns, and it was an indication of how things were going in Racine county, at least. The first town to report was Yorkville with 195 straight Republican votes to only 25 straight Democratic votes. When the Journal bulletin announced that Burlington, that hot-bed of Democracy, had given a majority of 18 for McKinley on enthusiastic supporter of Bryan said he was very tired and wouldn't stay up to hear the returns. Burlington's usual Democratic majority is from 200 upwards. In 1892 Burlington gave Cleveland 217 majority, and in the Republican landslide year of '94 Peck, Dem., for governor was given a majority of 153. So the vote from Burlington had no occasion to give anyone the blues around the Republican headquarters.

SIGNS OF VICTORY.

By nine o'clock it was plainly evident that the Republicans had carried the entire ticket. McKinley's majority was figured at this hour at from 1,500 to 1,800 majority with the State, Congressional, Legislative and county ticket running about up to the head of the ticket. There seemed to be some difficulty in figuring how the vote on sheriff would come out on account of the independent candidacy of James Bolton, but there was little doubt but that Wagner would have a safe plurality. As the returns of a like nature kept coming in over the Journal's special wire and the news of Republican gains everywhere was displayed on the bulletin board the crowd outside gave vent to their enthusiasm and the din of cheers, tin horns and all sorts of devices was deafening, but everybody took it good naturedly.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.— Indications now show that Hamilton county, Ohio, will give McKinley 16,004 majority, which is a gain over '95 of 4,500.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 3.—Dispatches from three quarters of the state since the polls closed say the vote is unusually large all over in Ohio. Republicans claim an unprecedent plurality for McKinley. The Democrats make no claims of the state, but say the rural vote will greatly reduce the early claims based on estimates.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 4.—Southard, Rep., for congress in the Ninth district is re-elected by 8,000.

CANTON, O., Nov. 4.—McKinley carries his ward by the following precincts pluralities: a 110, b 51, c 115, d 15. Total 291. This ward gave Cleveland 103.

CANTON, O., Nov. 4.—McKinley heard over the wires that New Jersey will go Republican by 50,000 plurality.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4.—To the Associated Press "The present returns indicate that McKinley has carried this county by about 18,000 and Ohio by about one hundred thousand. Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, and Nebraska will all go for McKinley by a safe majority, insuring his safe election and the support of congress. (J. B. Foraker.)

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—Returns are meagre, but if maintained will give McKinley 75,000 plurality in Ohio, signed C. L. Kurtz, Chairman republican state committee.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 4.—Twenty one precincts give McKinley 4,180; Bryan 3,363. This gives the city to McKinley by 3,500 the normal plurality.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 4.—McKinley tonight received a dispatch from Joe Manley, at New York City stating: "New York state will give you two hundred thousand majority."

CANTON, O., Nov. 4.—McKinley at 10:45 received the following telephone from Hanna at Cleveland: "The boys at the Union club send love and hearty congratulations, you are elected to the highest office in the land by people who always loved and trusted you, signed M. A. Hanna."

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 4.—Congress, Iowa, district three. David B. Henderson, rep., is elected.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—Chairman Curry of the democratic state central committee says reports are very favorable for democratic success in Iowa and with the showing made in Des Moines and Polk county he will carry the state by 25000. An independent paper however says the previous claims of heavy gains by McKinley managers were not exaggerated and that DesMoines will give two votes to McKinley to one for Bryan and it estimates McKinley's plurality in Iowa at 50,000. The Register (Republican) claims that Iowa will give McKinley over 50,000 plurality and claims the election of the republican congressional delegation.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 4.—The secretary and treasurer of the Republican state committete at Des Moines, Iowa, authorizes the following statement: Advices received from all parts of Iowa confirm the predictions made by us on Saturday. Throughout the state Republicans have been active and the vote was principally polled by noon. We have carried the state by eighty thousand plurality and have elected our entire congressional delegation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—For Governor 520 election districts out of 1392 in New York City, give Black, rep., 48,-125; Porter, dem., 46434; Griffin, nat. dem., 2,900.

REPUBLICAN'S EARLY CLAIM.

Secretary Osborne Claims Maryland, W. Virginia and all the Doubtful States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—At eight o'clock General Osborne, secretary of the republican national committee sent the following bulletin: "Reports show that we have carried Maryland and West Virginia. New York will give us about half a million majority; Iowa will probably give 80,000 plurality: Maryland 20,000; Tennesee 20,-000; Massachussetts 100,000; Illinois will give a big majority. We are confident of Kentucky. McKinley and Hobart are elected without any doubt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—One thousand election districts out of 1,392 in New York City give McKinley 108,-193; Bryan 93,022; Palmer 4,093.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—199 districts out of 2351 election districts outside N. Y. and Kings county give Bryan 22,985; McKinley 38610; Palmer 284. The same election districts in 1892 gave Cleveland 26251; Harrison 30,-805.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Wilson, in the third, Fisheher in the fourth Bennett in the fifth and Howe in the sixth districts all republicans are elected to congress in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 4.—Indications are that McKinley will have at least 20,000 plurality. Black's majority for Governor will be ten thousand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Evening Post's financial cablegrams says betting in London to-day's election was 4 to 1 on McKinley. All betters virtually agreed that McKinley's election means more business in America than for a long time.

NEW YORK Nov. 4.—The New York Journal, Bryan concedes Tennessee to McKinley by 20,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—590 districts out of 3,354 outside New York and Kings county give Bryan 58,452; McKinley 97,373; Palmer 1,175. The same districts in 1892 gave Cleveland 66,006; Harrison 80,880. For president 420 election districts out of 629 in Kings county gave McKinley 68,647; Bryan 48,790; Palmer 2,550. In 1892 the same districts gave Harison 47,-612; Cleveland 66,783.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Returns so far shows that Chatham county in which Savannah is located has gone for McKinley. Mareen county, heretofore democratic has also gone republican.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—Six precincts out of 302 in Baltimore city give McKinley 939; Bryan 576; Palmer 12. These returns also indicate that the republican candidates for congress are getting the full McKinley vote.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 3.—Fifty Maine towns give McKinley 14114; Bryan 5609; scattering 185; McKinley plurality 8505. A republican gain over '92 of 5501.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 4.—There is a general falling of about 25 per cent in the total vote compared with that of the state election. The probability is that the republican plurality will be forty thousand. In the state election is was 52,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 4.—McKinley's total vote is 4,320; Bryan 2,-173; plurality 2,157, a republican loss and democratic gain over the state election.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 3.—Advices from many points in the state show a heavy vote was polled. The gold standard democrats generally voted for McKinley straight. It will be very long before anything definite is known as the counting will be very slow.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 4.—There were no definite returns up to nine o'clock, but estimates from six counties show heavy republican gains. The republican state chairman claims the state for McKinley by fifteen thousand.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—Fifteen towns give McKinley 3582; Bryan 1,-148; Palmer 88. The same towns in 1892 gave Harrison 2778; Cleveland 2273.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Returns from six voting districts out of fifteen in New Haven show enormous republican gains. If the per centage continues the republicans will carry the city by three thousand.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—Chairman Fayler, of the Republican state central committee, says the legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican and four Republican congressmen are elected.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—On the face of returns at 8:45 McKinley carries New Hampshire by 25,000; Ramsdall for Governor has 20,000 plurality.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—New Hampshire returns came in slowly, but each precinct reported showed a gain for McKinley and indicated that McKinley's plurality will 20,000. Ramsdall for Governor ran behind McKinley electors but he will have the largest plurality ever given republican governor in New Hampshire. The legislature is overwhelmingly republican.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The count in Whiteside county is complete and the republicans win by over 2,500. Kewanee, Ill., has given McKinley a majority of 818; Tanner 750. Evanston gives McKinley 3,087; Bryan 608.

MICHIGAN FOR M'KINLEY.

The State Will Probably Give a Majority of 100,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Chairman Ferry of the Republican state central committee, claims the state for McKinley by 50,000 plurality and ten out of twelve congressman. He concedes two to be in doubt.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Chairman Ferry, of the Republican state central committee, gives the following: 176 precincts out of 1,706 gives McKinley 3,647 majority over Bryan. The same in '92 gave a Democratic majority of 1,137. This ratio, if maintained, will give McKinley the state of Michigan by one hundred thousand.

MICHIGAN.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 4.—McKinley will carry the town by about 750. This is a change of two or three hundred votes, the town usually going fifty to one hundred democratic.

For Congress Fifth Michigan district, C. D. Sheldon, republican is elected.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Hudson, Mich., announces the first complete returns, the vote having been counted by a ballot voting machine. McKinley has a plurality of 120, a gain of fifty.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 4.—This city give McKinley a majority of 400, a gain over the vote of 1892 of 334.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—15 precincts outside Detroit give McKinley 866; Bryan 666; Palmer 6; Levering 3. For Governor, Pingree 847; Sligh 647.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—Twelve precincts in St. Paul give McKinley 1,875 Bryan 1,062.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—85 precincts in Minnesota, including 40 from St. Paul, Minn., give McKinley 10,-284; Bryan 6,141. If the gain for the republicans in the state thus far heard from keeps up and it seems to it indicates one of the largest republican majorities ever cast in Minnesota.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—Election returns are coming in slowly, but indications are that the democrats have made a clean sweep, electing its congressional delegation and Bryan has carried the state by not less than 30,000 majority.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 4.—McKinley carries Sioux Falls by eighty majority. The total vote is about 2100. This indicates that the county of Minnehaha, has gone for Bryan by a small majority. McKinley had a majority in Senator Pettigrew's ward.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4.—Mississippi gives Bryan a majority of fifty thousand. The vote for Watson will not exceed ten thousand. Seven Democratic candidates for congress are elected by majorities running from one to five thousand.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4.—As there are ten tickets in Kansas and in some places twelve, the count under the Australian ballot system is slow. Estimates by the republican state chairman indicates that the state will go safely for McKinley.

NEVADA.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 4.—It will be impossible to give complete returns from Nevada for several days, communication being slow, but indications to-night are that Bryan's plurality will be far from as large as the first estimated. It is probable he will not reach 2,000.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 4.—For congress, First district, John F. Shafroth, silver Rep., is re-elected; Second district, John B. Bell, Populist, re-elected.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 4.—Indications are that Bryan has carried the state by ten thousand majority. The legislature, which will elect a United States senator is claimed by both parties.

TEXAS.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 4.—This city has gone for McKinley and Kearby, populist for Governor. This is conceded.

HOBART'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Next Vice President Sends Congratulations To President Elect McKinley.

CANTON, Nov. 4.—At nine o'clock McKinley received the following telegram of congratulation from his associate: "Congratulations with all my heart on the glorious achievement under your magnificent leadership. The manhood of the republic has asserted itself and the nations honor and integrity will never again be assailed by the same forces. Mrs. Hobart joins me in congratulations.

Garret A. Hobart.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Chairman Hinrichsen of the democratic state committee has conceded Cook county to McKinley and Tanner and admits that indications point to the rest of the state going the same way.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Some Interesting Facts About the Tall Shaft of White Marble.

The distance at which the monument is visible has always been a matter of debatable interest with Washington people. Not a train approaches the city, nor a boat speeds up or down the Potomac, but carries a group of people anxious to see at just what point they can last see the white marble against the sky as they depart or first find it as they return.

Probably the greatest distance at which the monument is seen is from the summit of the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, a distance of about forty-three miles in an air line. The elevation there is 2,000 feet above the Potomac. The mountaineers years ago, with they keen eyes trained to long and sharp sight in the mountains, detected the white spot gleaming on the horizon, and they can always quickly determine the place on the horizon line. But to city folks, however, the location of the white shaft is not an easy matter. Thousands of Washington people every summer invade that region as summer boarders, to subsist on fresh milk and fried chicken, and incidentally in their excursions up on the mountain to get a sight of the monument. On clear days it is distinctly visible, especially to those who are familiar with its precise location. But it is more easily seen at sunset than at any other hour, as the sharp reflection of the sun's rays brings out the white surface of the marble. The mountain people are only too glad to point out the monument to their visitors, and usually tell them the secret by which they can themselves locate it. This is by finding first on the horizon line the slight elevation of contour presented by Munson's Hill. Then, slightly to the left, perhaps one degree, there it is. The point from which the monument was first seen from the Blue Ridge is the mountain farm of Mr. Louis P. Shoemaker of this city, and the place is called "Monument View."

One of the most singular stories that may be told about the Washington monument is hardly credible, yet it can be vouched for as perfectly true. There are hundreds of ladies in Washington who wear upon their hats the plumage or the entire skin of a bird which has lost its life flying against the tall mass of marble in the dimness of twilight or daybreak. Every morning one of the watchmen who spends the night in the monument finds about its base quite a number of birds who have lost their lives in this way. This mortality is not limited to any one species, but includes nearly all the birds known in this region. Strange to say, few English sparrows lost their lives by flying against the monument, but the beautiful golden finches, cedar birds, starlings, tanagers, grosbeaks, and many others of bright plumage and great rarity have been found. The watchman takes these birds up town to a taxidermist, who stuffs and mounts the rarer specimens, which are sold for a good round price to collectors, and the skins of those less rare are prepared for the milliner. Hardly a morning comes that there are less than a score of dead birds about the base of the shaft.

Another queer thing to know about the monument is that it height and width vary. It is taller in summer than in winter, and in the latter season its width on the south side is about an inch greater than on the north, east or west sides. This is due to expansion under the heat of the sun's rays. This phenomenon was determined by Captain Greene during the erection of the shaft. Plumb lines were hung at each corner of the marble wall, and the plumb "bobs" or plummets were suspended in pots of glycerine and molasses. Across the top of each pot was laid a finely graduated steel car, and three times a day an army engineer "took off" the registration thus made of the expansion of the walls. It was held that the plummets moved precisely with the points at which the plumb lines were attached to the top of the shaft, and the glycerine held them firmly without vibration or oscillation, so that the officer could note any change of position. All these registrations, twice a day every day of the year, were recorded in a book during the seven years that were occupied in finishing the monument.—Washington Star.

Auction Sale.

Owen West of the town of Raymond will sell at public auction on his farm, located two miles northeast of Raymond Center, or three miles northwest of Kilbournville, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1896, 7 horses, 9 milch cows, 40 hogs; also farm machinery, 800 bushels of oats, 30 tons of hay, 10 acres of corn in shock, cornstalks, etc.

J. L. Walker, Auctioneer.

Small Farm For Sale.

Twenty-six acres of improved land, with good buildings, on the southeast side of Union Grove, including several fine building lots within village limits. For terms apply to owners on the farm.

207w THOMAS DAVIS.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour, and Feed.
(Corrected by David Eaton.)

Racine, Nov. 5, 1896.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent	$	4 10
" Best Spring		4 00
" Rye		2 40
Grain—		
Wheat No 1	$	68@ 77
Wheat No 2		70½
Wheat No 3		74
Oats		18@ 19
Corn		24@ 25
Barley		35
Rye		36@ 37
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton	$	11 00
Bran, per ton		8 50
Corn meal		13 00
Oats and Corn, ground		12 00
Produce—		
Butter	$	15@ 16
Eggs		14@ 15
Cheese		8½@ 9¼
Hay		8 00@ 9 00
Vegetables—		
Apples		25
Potatoes		25@ 30
Beans		95@ 1 00
Onions		20@ 25
Meats—		
Beef on foot		$3 16@ 3 40
Hogs on foot		3 10@ 3 33
Lard		6
Calves		4 00@ 4 50
Sheep		2 00@ 3 00
Lambs		2 00@ 3 00
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	8
Chickens		7
Seeds—		
Flax	$	74
Clover		4 40@ 4 70
Timothy		2 10@ 2 65
Wool		
Wool	$	10@ 11
Hides—		
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb		$4½@5½
Green, N 2, " "		4
Cows, steers, " "		4½
Heavy " "		4
Calfskins—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	6½@8½
Green, No 2, " "		4
Kips—		
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$	6½@ 7½
Green, No 2, " "		10@ 13
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 25c to 70c.		

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Nov. 5, 1896.

Grain—		
Wheat No 1	$	78
" No 2		76
" No 3		74
Oats		17@ 20
Corn		24½
Barley		34
Rye		37½
Meats—		
Live Hogs		$3 15@ 3 35
Live Beef		3 25@ 3 50
Vegetables—		
Beans	$	90@ 1 00
Potatoes		20@ 25
Seeds—		
Timothy		2 00@ 2 70
Clover		7 50@ 7 75
Produce—		
Butter	$	14@ 17
Eggs		15@ 16
Cheese		9@ 9½
Tallow—		
No 1		3½
No 2		2¾

THE MARKETS.

New York Stocks.
Reported by Northrop & Fields.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	CLOSING Nov. 4	CLOSING Nov. 2
Am. Sugar	125	125	121	121½	118¼
Am. Tobacco	81	81	74¾	80½	78⅛
Atchison	17	18	16½	26¼	15¼
C M. & St. P.	80	80	77⅞	78	76
C. & N. W.	105	105	104	104½	102¾
C. B. & Q	81	81	79	79⅜	77¾
C. R. I. & Pacific	70	71	69	70	67½
C. C. C.	31	31	30	30¼	28½
Can. Southern	50	50½	49	49	47½
Chicago Gas	75¾	75½	74¼	75⅜	72¼
Ches. & Ohio	16¾	17¾	16¾	17⅜	17
American Spirits					
Gen. Electric	31¾	31⅝	31	31½	29¼
Jersey Central	109	110	108	108	105
Lake Shore	152	154¼	152	152	149¼
L. & N.	50¾	51	49¾	50⅝	48½
Mo. Pac	25	25½	24⅝	25	23¼
Manhattan	97	97¾	95¾	96	95
M. K. & T. pfd.	29	29	27¼	25⅞	26¼
N. Y. Cent	98	98	97	97	95
Nat. Lead	27½	27½	26¾	26⅝	25
Northern Pacific	25	25	24	24⅛	23½
Omaha	44	44	43	43	42½
Pac. Mail	25	26	24	24⅝	24
Reading	30⅞	30⅞	29¾	30¼	28½
Southern Ry	30	30½	28¼	28⅞	28¾
Tenn. Coal & I.	32	32	29½	29⅝	27⅝
Union Pacific	12½	12½	21⅛	11⅛	10½
U. S. Leather pfd.	65½	66⅝	65	65¾	63½
Wabash	17¾	18¼	17¼	17⅝	16½
W. & L. E.	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
Western Union	88	88	86½	87	87

Chicago Markets.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Nov. 4	Closing. Nov. 2
Wheat—					
Dec	77	77⅞	76⅜	79⅛	75⅞
May	81¾	82¼	81	81⅞	79¾
Corn—					
Dec	25¾	25¾	25½	25¼	25¾
May	29½	29¼	28¾	28¾	29⅛
Oats—					
Dec	19¼	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
May	22½	22⅝	21⅝	22	22⅛
Pork—					
Dec	....	....	....	....	....
Jan	8 10	8 25	7 90	7 90	8 02
Lard—					
Jan	4 57	4 57	4 42	4 41	4 50
Ribs—					
Jan	3 97	3 97	3 92	3 92	3 97

MONEY AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Money on call easy at 3½@4. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84 for demand and $4.81 for sixty days. Posted rates $4.81½@4.83 and $4.84@4.85. Commercial bills, $1.79¾. Bar silver, 64½. Silver certificates, 64½@65. Clearings, $178,-558,154; balances, $9,597,744.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Hides—Cured, 7½c per lb; No. 2 do, 6½c; green trimmed, 6c; No. 2 do, 5c; calfskins, G S best, 10c; No. 2 do, 8c; kip, best veal, 8½c; pelts, 10@15c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed, coarse, 9@10c; medium, ½@⅜ blood, 11@12c; fine, 8@9c; washed, coarse, 12@13c; medium, 14@15c; fine, 11@12c. Cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ⅓@½c off.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Hay—Good to choice upland, $7.50@8.50 per ton on track; inferior to fair do, $5.00@7.00; No. 1 timothy do, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 do, $8.00@8.50; clover and mixed do, $7.00@7.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, $5.00@7.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton, on track, $4.50@5.00; rye, do, $5.25@5.50; wheat do, $3.50@4.00. Market steady; demand fair.

MEAT AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Dressed Hogs—Per 100 lbs, $4.00@4.50.

Lambs and Mutton—Fair to choice mutton quoted at 5@6c for dressed; lambs, 6@7c per lb.

Poultry—Live hens, per lb, 5@5½c; old roosters, 4@4½c; spring chickens, 6@6½c; turkeys 7@7½c; spring chickens, 6@6½c; turkeys 7@7½c; spring do, 8@8½c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, per doz., $5.00@8.00. Market firmer, and some dealers quote spring chickens as high as 7c; supply fair. Dressed chickens, per lb, 5@8c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 10c; geese, 9@10c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Cheese—Full-cream twins, per lb, 9@9½c; Young America, 9@9½c; brick do, 6@6½c; Limburger do, 8c; Swiss do, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh are quoted at 15@16c per doz candled; held and storage, 12@14c. [illegible]

Butter — Fresh-made creamery, choice to fancy, per lb, 18@19c; fair to good, 15@17c; inferior do, 9@14c; fresh dairy, good to choice selections do, 14@16c; lines do, 11@13c; roll, 8@10c packing stock do, 5@6c; do whey, 5c; grease, 3@4c.

"And you, my friend," shouted the street corner orator, "are you a supporter of our American institutions?"

"Me?" answered weary Watkins. "Lord bless you, mister, no. The institutions support me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Letters From Farmers

In South and North Dakota, relating their own personal experience in those States, have been published in pamphlet form by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and as these letters are extremely interesting and the pamphlet is finely illustrated, one copy will be sent to any address, on receipt of two cent postage stamp. Apply to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

SALE BILLS.

Send your order for printing your auction sale bills to the Journal Printing Co., No. 328 Main street., Racine, or to J. Z. Collier, Journal agent, Union Grove, Wis. Lowest prices; best work.

(First publication Oct. 15.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY Court, Racine County—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter H. Kamper, deceased.

Letters having been issued by this Court to John H. Kamper, as administrator of the estate of Peter H. Kamper, deceased, late of said County of Racine;

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered, That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, That this Court, at regular terms thereof, to be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of Dec., A. D., 1896, and

Tuesday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1897, at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Peter H. Kemper, deceased.

It is further ordered, That within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 10th day of October, A. D., 1896. By the Court,

5t E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

The New Millinery Store at Union Grove.

A complete line of FALL STYLES in Millinery Goods. Bargains in Handkerchiefs. Third door south of Post Office. MISS VIOLA BALLOU

WADLEIGH'S KIDNEY REMEDY

Quickly cures kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, frequent, difficult or involuntary passing of urine and female complaints, as irregularities, whites, bearing-down, etc.

$1.00, express paid by F. P. Wadleigh, Alton, N. H., if druggist hasn't it. Book about Kidneys FREE.

FOR RENT—FARM OF 120 ACRES, LOCATED in Yorkville. Address Geo. L. Waite, Yorkville Post Office. oct22-3t. w.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Thos. P. Griffith,
Dealer in and Manufacturer of
Marble and Granite Monuments
Headstones, Tablets, etc., also Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts,
UNION GROVE, - - WIS.

C. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night. Morgue in Connection. Always on hand.
Telephone 284. 234 Main St.
Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker
Attorneys at Law,
General Law Practice in all Courts.
436 and 438 Main St., Racine, Wis.

Office and Docks, East end of Second St.
Daily steamers to Chicago at 10:30 p. m.
Daily steamers to Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 1 o'clock a. m.
Tri-weekly steamers for Two Rivers Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Green Bay, Escanaba and Gladstone.
Every Sunday at 1 a. m. for all Green Bay points, Bailey's Harbor, Jacksonport Vans Harbor, Thompson and Manistique. Close connections at Manistique for St. Ignace, Mackinaw Island and Sault Ste. Marie.

The Racine Undertaking Co.
with C. BAYERMAN,
Furniture Dealer,
Undertakers and Embalmers...
238-240 Main Street.
Open at All Hours. 'Phone 286. | Full Line of Caskets, Robes, etc
C. BAYERMAN, 1642 Villa St. | SIG. NELSON, 1216 La Salle St.
G. B. GULBRANDSEN, 1409 N. Chatham St. | J. J. KRUG, JR. 814 Villa St.

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1896.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 44.

MURDERED A CHILD.

George Palmer Kills the 4-Year-Old Daughter of His Employer.

WAS ANGERED AT HER FATHER

Seeks Revenge By Securing an Axe and Buries it Into the Brain of His Innocent Victim — State News in Brief.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 29.—The 4-year-old daughter of Oscar Marshall, a farmer living near North Bend, Jackson county, was killed late Wednesday afternoon by George Palmer, an 18-year-old boy, who was taken from the State school at Sparta by Mr. Marshall two years ago. A few days ago Palmer was ugly and called Mr. Marshall a liar, whereupon the latter slapped him. Since then the boy has shown an ill-temper, and after dinner yesterday he went about his work as usual. About 3:30 o'clock Mrs. Marshall missed her little girl and became alarmed when she did not respond to repeated calls. A search led to a horrible discovery, the child being found nearly dead on a pile of straw, killed apparently by blows. No attempt had been made to cover up the crime by Palmer, who soon afterwards admitted he had murdered the little girl. The child was unconscious, but breathing faintly, with blood oozing from the nose and left ear and the left side of the head. The mother, thinking at first the little one had fallen and injured itself, picked her up and carried her into the house little dreaming at the time that the little one had been deliberately killed.

Neighbors and a doctor were summoned and the conclusion was reached that the crime had been committed by Palmer, and a search for him was began. He was found lying on the sawdust in the icehouse.

After Dr. Rhodes had examined the dead child he gave his attention to Palmer, who was apparently unconscious. There was a smell of carbolic acid about his person. Dr. Rhodes felt of his pulse and found its beating normal. He took Palmer by the collar and dragged him out. Palmer still pretending unconsciousness. When the doctor threatened him he got upon his feet, and the presence of a dozen or more people, said he had taken poison because he had killed the child.

When asked why he had committed the murder he replied, "Because I have been reading murder stories in the papers."

In spite of the horror felt by all, no violence to Palmer was attempted or threatened. He was taken to Black River Falls, where he is now in jail.

The Marshall family is quite well known in this city, where a brother of Mr. Marshall resides.

The story is that the little girl, whose name is Hazel, was playing in the yard just before the murder and it was an easy matter for Palmer to coax her into the barn. Then he seized an ax and dealt her several blows on the head, any one of which would have been enough to cause death. From the barn Palmer went toward the house, carrying the ax. It is claimed he intended to kill Mrs. Marshall, but as he neared the house his courage failed him and he turned back, dropping the bloody ax on the stops. Thoughts of the consequences of his crime then frightened him and he concluded to try to secure compassion by pretending to commit suicide. He smeared his lips with carbolic acid and went out to the icehouse to await the discovery of his crime.

BISHOP ROWE RETURNS.

Back in Alaska After a 3,000 Mile Journey.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 28.—Right Rev. Peter Trumble Rowe, bishop of Alaska, is back in Sitka, after a 3,000 mile journey through Yukon valley and thence across the sea to Unalaska and to Siberia, returning via Kodiak. Dr. Windt, an English traveler, who is making an overland trip around the world is left on Siberian soil. Bishop Rowe says Dr. Windt established a camp there and will remain till the winter begins so he can cross a portion of the trackless wastes in the Czar's domain. Dr. Windt will have as escort one of the best known chiefs in Siberia.

William T. Foe, the latest arrival in Juneau from the Yukon placers, says the season has been the most successful had by the miners at Deadwood Creek, the banner district, where a man has taken out $19'000 this year. A new discovery has been made on Coldyke river, and two hundred claims have been staked out. Several new finds have been made in the Birch Creek district. The gold so far taken out is small in value, in comparison to what will be taken out in the future.

Book and magazine binding neatly done at the Journal Office.

Figuring tabs for sale cheap at this office.

BANK DOORS CLOSED.

The Mecosta County Savings Bank of Big Rapids, Mich.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 29.—The Mecosta County Savings bank of Big Rapids is embarrassed, and Cashier Cunningham says it will not open its doors. President D. F. Comstock refuses to talk. A statement published Oct. 6 showed resources of $302,000, of which $44,000 was cash on hand. There has been a light but steady run on the bank for the past few days. It is believed that the assets will equal the liabilities.

MATRIMONIAL.

Doe-Naylor.

At the residence of Mrs. Sarah E. Doe, No. 923 Lake avenue, her daughter, Miss Minnie Isabelle Doe and Mr. Frank Eugene Naylor were united in marriage at 5:30 o'clock October 28, Rev. A. C. Grier, of the Universalist church, performing the ceremony. Only the families of the contracting parties and a few intimate friends were present at the marriage. There were no attendants.

The ceremony was performed in the west parlor, the couple standing before a bank of palms, ferns, smilax, roses and other flowers, and the whole interior of the home was artistically decorated with choice flowers, pink and white predominating.

The reception was from 7 to 9 o'clock and a large company of friends were present to extend congratulations. The bride was attired in a rich gown of white organdie, silk trimmings and carried bridal roses.

A wedding supper was served in the dining room which was decorated in pink and white.

The display of gifts was large and beautiful and went to show the high regard in which the newly wedded pair are held by their large circle of acquaintances. Among the gifts was noticed a handsome sherbet set from the crew of the yacht Dione; a costly cut glass set from the office force of the Racine Hardware company, where the groom is employed; a dinner set of 100 pieces by Mrs. Doe and son and an easy chair from the family of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Naylor left for a brief wedding tour in the north and will be at home Tuesdays in December, at No. 923 Lake Avenue.

The bride is one of Racine's most charming and popular daughters; she possesses traits of character which endear her to all with whom she comes in contact and is highly cultured.

The groom is a young man very highly esteemed in business and social circles and has been employed in the offices of the Racine Hardware company for many years.

OBITUARY.

Tait.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening George W. Tait passed away at the family residence, No. 1028 Pearl street, of spinal trouble. Although his death was expected, the announcement was a shock to the entire community. Deceased was born in this city on July 31, 1859, and lived here all his life. He was a young man of exemplary character, popular with all classes and a true Christian. He was a member of the First Baptist church, of the Young Men's Christian Association and many other Christian organizations and took an active part in the advancement of the work. He was honest and upright to a fault and his word was as good as gold. By profession he was an artist and some of the finest and most perfect portraits hanging upon the walls of Racine homes was the result of was skill. In his demise the city of Racine loses one of its most valued young men and citizens, and words of sorrow and regret are heard on all sides today. A father, mother, sisters and brothers survive to mourn the loss of a loving and dutiful son and brother. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Francis.

John Francis, one of Racine's oldest and best known residents, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon at his home No. 730 College avenue, aged 84 years. Time of funeral will be announced.

St. George.

Mrs. Mattie St. George died at Los Angeles, California, October 16. She was the widow of the late Colonel Thomas St. George and her maiden name was Miss Barry. She was well known in Racine and had many warm friends here.

CHARGING FOUR AND A HALF

Bank of England Adopts Unusual Methods to Raise Rate of Interest.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Although the directors did not change the Bank of England rate today that institution has adopted an unusual course in charging 4½ per cent discount. It is believed the object is to make the rate effective in the open market.

Truck farming, as a profitable occupation, is to receive more attention in Florida during the coming winter than has been given to it heretofore.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION,

Many Lives Believed to Have Been Lost at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29—There was a terrific explosion of gas in a shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company this afternoon. It is reported that six were fatally burned.

The mine was in operation. About fifteen repairers were inside. The explosion shook the surface for miles around. A dense volume of smoke is coming up the shaft which prevents rescuers from going down.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29.—A relief party entered the mine late this afternoon, headed by W. R. Jones and John Josephs, miners. The men were overcome by fire damp and killed. Another rescue party pushed its way into the rock tunnel and found the bodies of Joseph Worth, Thomas Owens, miners, Joseph Herring, laborer, and William Lacey, contractor.

IN CRIMINAL CIRCLES.

Two Men Dispose of Fake Diamonds—The Bunco Men—Other Cases.

Policeman Frank Bassinger arrested two stylishly dressed young men about 8 o'clock October 28. They were selling "fake" diamonds to merchants and residents on Washington avenue at 75 cents each and had no license. At the sheriff's office they claimed to hail from Milwaukee and said that they came here yesterday afternoon to sell the stock of alleged diamonds, in fact to look for suckers and had sold just one gem. They paid eighty cents a dozen for the shiners. One of them gave his name as A. H. Miller and his business that of a carpenter, and the other one said that his name was Gus Feit and that he had been a bar tender. They said it had not occurred to them that a license was necessary to sell goods and were surprised when informed that the penalty was $50 and costs. Both said that they could prove that there was nothing crooked about them. They were locked up for the night. Betwen them they had about $40 and said they were stopping at the Wagner House.

A man named Fred J. Lothian is serving five days at the county jail on charge of intoxication, and the police believe that he is the bicycle thief and all-around crook. Late Tuesday night he was captured in the rear of Dr. Clifford's residence on Main street by night policeman John Holborn. He was either drunk or pretended to be. In his pocket was found a bicycle lamp, a table case knife and a steel spring, a tool used by professional burglars. He also had a number of wallets in which were a number of gold rings, broken up, and other jewelry. When he became sober he told the police he came to the city on a bicycle and that the wheel was in the south part of the city. City Marshal Manderson found the wheel. It was a high grade Spaulding wheel. Policeman Bassinger wrote to Al. Weed, who is at Chicago, asking if he knew of such a wheel having been stolen. A letter was received that Father Perry, of Ravenswood, had lost a wheel and the number was given. The wheel here is the same one stolen from the reverend gentleman. Lothian was seen at the jail and said he bought the wheel of a second hand man named Wood, in Chicago, but it was surmised from the poor account he gave of himself that he was not telling the truth. Officers Schumacher and Bassinger left for Ravenswood and Chicago this afternoon to look up the man's record and to see the man from whom the wheel was stolen.

Chief of Police Johnson investigated the attempt of two sharpers to fleece William H. Lathrop yesterday. He obtained a good description of the men and at the Meachem House on Seventh street ascertained that the older one of the two had called at the house and rented the room for one week, paying $1 in advance. He said that he was an architect and intended to locate and establish in business. The younger man, who called himself Frank Duffies, was not seen about the house until he brought in Mr. Lathrop. Fifteen minutes after Mr. Lathrop left the house the two men hurriedly left and did not come back again. In all probability they became alarmed and left the city.

Checks which were passed upon merchants by M. McNamara, the man who represented himself as a brewery agent, and who had no money in the bank when the checks were issued, continue to come in and last evening one or two more were received at the police office. One was for $12. An effort is being made to locate the swindler, but thus far without avail.

A young man named Wald, residing on Villa street, reported to the police this morning that his brother had stolen a suit of clothing and $16 in money, belonging to him. The police are looking for the dishonest brother.

The young men proved that they were all right this morning and were let off after paying the costs.

ALLOWED THE CLAIMS.

State Board of Control Allow Claims of Racine County.

District Attorney Peter B. Nelson, Chairman Aldrich of the Board of Supervisors, and Louis Klein, one of the trustees of Racine County Asylum, have returned from Madison. They went to that city a few days ago to meet the members of the State Board of Control and present to that body claims of Racine county for the care of incurable insane. After hearing the arguments the Board allowed claims in all cases except one. The amount allowed is $287. A resolution was passed by the Board that the State pay for the care of the persons in the future. The allowance of pay for these patients will amount to $10,000 in ten years.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN,

Bernhardt McQuinlan Expires at the Age of 100 Years and Seven Months.

Bernhardt McQuinlan, no doubt the oldest man in Racine county, died at his farm in the town of Caledonia this morning, aged 100 years and seven months. Deceased was born in Ireland and settled in Racine county away back in 1847. The old gentleman often said that he was over one hundred years of age and his family say that he was pretty near the above stated age. He was a man who always enjoyed the best of health and came from a sturdy family. He has a splendid memory, and could relate incidents of sixty and seventy years ago with remarkable accuracy. A wife and two children survive him. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

ARMSTRONG PARDONED.

Frank J. Armstrong Is Pardoned From Prison.

About one year ago Frank J. Armstrong, a stranger, was arrested on a charge of forging a check and passing it on L. Olle. He pleaded guilty and was sent to prison for a term of six years by Judge Fish. Chicago friends interested themselves in his case and today information was received at the office of the Clerk of the Court that Governor Upham had pardoned him. Armstrong comes from a well-to-do family.

A SUSPICIOUS HOLD-UP,

Chas. O. Kayser Suspected of Murdering His Wife.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 29.—The coroner visited the scene where last night Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O. Kayser, Jr., were, according to the husband's story, held up by highway men, and Mrs. Kayser murdered and her husband wounded. The coroner found Mrs. Kayser's watch hidden under a stone and a revolver near by and her purse containing forty thousand dollars in a carriage in which they were held up. It is known that Kayser and his wife were jealous of each other. There is an insurance of five thousand dollars on Mrs. Kayser's life. Kayser is being watched by detectives.

DEFACE A NORMAL SCHOOL.

Vandals Get in Their Work on a Normal School Building.

EMPORIA, Kas., Oct. 29.—A sensation was caused at the State Normal school as the result of the work of vandals, who defaced the stone walls of the buildings, every approach, every entrance to the flights of steps and sidewalks and even the celebrated Kansas World's Fair fountain, which were daubed with Bryan and Sewall emblems, painted in many colors. They began "Hurrah for Bryan and Sewall," "16 to 1," and "Boy Orator." Some of the inscriptions were attempts also made at cartoon work derogatory to the republican nominees. The students composing the college free coinage club held a meeting and passed resolutions condemning these acts of vandalism.

MAMMOTH CROP OF APPLES.

The Yield Is Exceptionally Large in the East and Michigan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Throughout the states chief commercial production, including New England and New York, the crop of winter apples is large, according to a special report in the New England Homestead which places the aggregate yield a shade under 50 million barrels for the United States, against 30,500,000 barrels in 1895 and 57,000,000 barrels two years ago. This authority says the crop in New England, New York, Michigan and parts of a few other states is phenomenal. New England and New York have over 16,000,000 barrels against little more than 7,000,000 a year ago, while Michigan's harvest is the largest crop of fruit ever seen in the state. The report covering the central west, however, shows in many instances the crop is sufficient to supply home requirements. Canada's crop is among the largest on record, the reports from the Atlantic coast already being 1,000,000 barrels, a third more than all of last season, and foreign markets have a capacity for absorbing further vast quantites before spring.

MUCH ABUSED MAN.

Henry Lawson Claims That Great Injustice Has Been Done Him.

Henry Lawson, the colored man, according to his own story, is a very much abused individual. Several months ago he was accused of being the "woman in black," who frightened half the female population of Racine, but proved that he was innocent. Then the officers suspected that he knew something about guns, pick axes and monkey wrenches stolen from a cellar, but he proved himself innocent of that crime Now he has been arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals, the complainant being Humane Agent Dutton. The case was called before Justice Morey this morning and there was an interesting confab between Mr. Dutton and Lawson and the court threatened to send the colored man to jail for contempt. Henry told them that he was not afraid of the jail; no one was there to kill him and that he had been in jail before; that he did not abuse no boss and that when Mr. Dutton told him the hoss was too old he took him to the owner and that was the whole business and he did not want to pay "dem $7 and costs and dey was not able to frighten him for 'temptin' de court." Henry went on and told of the injustice done to him and called at the Journal office and told the story about the police searching his home and carrying away his monkey wrench and keeping it a month. "Dare was no justis in dat sort of bizines and he didn't think it was dropped yit." He will appear again next week he says, "I suspects dat if I don' pay dat $7 I'll be sent to jail fo' sometime, but I can stan' it just de same."

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

King Behanzin is moping his days away in the fortress capital of Martinique, where he is confined by the French. The ex-King of Dahomey spends his time stretched on a mat smoking, one of his wives holding an umbrella, while another holds his pipe and a third catches the ashes.

Paper tiles, which are now made, are supposed to have numerous advantages over those of the ordinary type. They are lighter, harder and also impervious to damp. Added to this, they are nonconducting of heat and sound.

Evidence of some one's fright or unavailing precaution in the early days of the war was brought to light near Moberly, Mo., by a camper who found a buried tea kettle containing $4,000 in coins, all of which bore date prior to 1860.

Shingles that were laid in 1828 are being taken from the Canterbury, N. H., Congregational church. They were split and shaved by hand and are in a perfect state of preservation, but worn very thin where they laid out to the weather.

A French author, M. G. Deschamps, is trying to find out how far the character of modern French fiction has affected the marriage rate.

Up in New Hampshire they have a very effective way of discouraging the sale of oleomargarine. The law requires that it all be colored pink.

Consul Du Bellet of Rheims, France, says that about 26,000 worn-out English horses are shipped to the canning factories in Holland evry year. They are then sold in France as fine American canned beef.

Frenchmen consume more alcohol than other Europeans, according to figures put before the Basel Congress for Alcoholism. In the computation the amount of alcohol in light wines and beer is included. The average annual consumption of alcohol per head of population is thirteen quarts in France, ten in Switzerland, Belgium and Italy, nine in Germany and England, four in Sweden, three in Norway and two in Canada.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29.—Julia Walsh, aged 20, was killed and John Hughes and Dennis Hogan fatally injured by the derailment of a car on the Wyoming Valley traction line between this city and Pittston today.

THREE MEN MURDERED.

PARIS, Tex., Oct. 29.—It is reported that three men were murdered a few miles below Arthur City, in a boat last night. No details are obtainable.

KILDED BY A SEPOY.

SIMLA, Oct. 29.—A sepoy belonging to the British Indian troops ran amuck last evening and killed two lieutenants, two privates and wounded another officer.

MANY FISHERMEN DROWNED.

LISBON, Oct. 29.—A severe storm occurred along the coast of portugal and fishing boats were lost near this city. Fourten fishermen were drowned.

Red socks have just killed a hostler at Stamford, England. The dye entered a cut in his foot, causing blood poisoning.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

An Interesting Account of the Work Being Done in Our City.

Staff Captain Giffert and Captain Haynie, of the Volunteers of America, arrived in Racine four weeks ago to lead on the work here. Their armory is on Fourth and Wisconsin streets. Staff Captain Giffert has this to say regarding their work.

Our organization is in entire harmony and accord with the Christian protestant churches. We are not antagonistic, but an auxiliary to the church. While we rejoice at the good and grand work being done by and in the churches we also recognize that there are many who may be termed outsiders who never darken any church doors.

The Volunteers believe in taking the church to the people, on the streets, highways and by-ways and compel them to listen to the claims of the gospel of Christ, and many who have been reached in this manner are now adorning the sanctuaries of the different churches of our land. Our doctrines and beliefs are about identical with the protestant churches, including the due observance of the sacraments.

Bible classes and the different departments of Christian work will be taken hold of. A few other generalities may not be uninteresting. The Volunteer uniform is that of the United States military fatigue uniform. The object of the Volunteer organization is that it shall be strictly American. With this object in view this regulation uniform has been adopted. All our rules and regulations are made and carried out by our own people. The organization will be incorporated as an American institution, which will bind it more closely to the American people. We believe in American institutions for the American people. To show that idea has been and is being approved of and appreciated by the American people I may mention the following:

The Volunteers commenced March 9, 1896, seven months ago, and in this short time more than two thousand people, doctors, ministers and leading citizens of our land have become defenders. A defender is a friend who pays $5 per annum towards the support and extension of the Volunteers' work in this country.

All the property of the Volunteers is held by a board of trustees. Rev. Ballington Booth, commander-in-chief of the Volunteers, was ordained a minister of the gospel a few weeks ago by the different bishops and elders of the Protestant churches in Chicago, and the leading staff officers will shortly follow the example of their leader. Considerably over one hundred posts or societies have been established and the Volunteer's Gazette, price five cents weekly, has a paid circulation of about 20,000 weekly. Mrs. Booth is conducting successful services in such places as Sing Sing, Auburn, Charleston and San Quentin penitentiaries. By way of closing I desire to emphasize the fact that the Volunteers are exclusively American.

REPORTORIAL NOTES.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Weins, 1401 Villa street, Oct. 27, a 10-pound boy.

The fair and bazaar given by the Ladies Sewing circle of the Danish Lutheran church, opens this evening at Damm hall.

The Euterpe trio, now playing an engagement at Sugden's, are pronounced by many local lovers of music as the best trio of musicians that have ever visited this city.

George Ellington, the man who attempted to kill officers with a hatchet, has become hopelessly insane. At the jail he raves and pounds the bars of his cell at an alarming rate. Efforts are being made to communicate with his people.

Mrs. Black organized a junior Loyal Temperance Legion at the Ann Street Chapel, Saturday, which will meet every Saturday afternoon in the future at 10 o'clock and close at 3 o'clock. All young persons are invited to attend these meetings and become members.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. A. Gage and daughter, of No. 821 Park avenue, entertained a few of their many friends most charmingly with vocal and instrumental music and reading. Elegant refreshments were served. Each guest was presented with a hand painted souvenir. A prize cake was one feature of the occasion, the lucky piece being chosen by Mrs. D. Case, who was awarded a handsome silver thimble. The interior of the home was handsomely decorated.

Dismal Dawson—I'm trying to git back to me poor old mother. She ain't seen me face for ten years.

The Offensive Plutocrat—I guess that is the truth. Why don't you wash it?—Indianapolis Journal.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S ESCAPE.

Horses of Her Victoria Run Away on F Street, Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The horses attached to the president's Victoria, which contained Mrs. Cleveland and a friend, became frightened yesterday afternoon, at the large iron derrick in front of the treasury building. The bay horse reared back, while the chestnut started forward and fell. The alertness of the footman, who jumped from the seat and quickly jerked the fallen animal to its feet kept the other animal from treading on its fallen mate. As soon as the chestnut had regained its footing, the team dashed around the corner into F street at a furious gait. Coachman Beckett, who held the reins retained his presence of mind and quickly checked the runaways before any serious damage happened. The occupants of the Victoria were the calmest people in the crowd. After letting the horses stand for a few moments, Mr. Beckett whipped them up and proceeded down F street the same as if the accident had never happened.

Lillian Sackett.

Lillian Sackett and her company of players are again booked at the Belle City opera house for one solid week, commencing Sunday, Nov. 1. It is claimed that the company supporting Miss Sackett is far superior to the one of last season. The plays presented will be all new and handsomely mounted with new and special scenery and mechanican effects. Up-to-date singing and dancing specialties, by various members of the company.

Diphtheria has made its appearance and in consequence the city schools were closed Monday and the Catholic school yesterday. Strict quarantine has been established by the Board of Health.

TO KEEP ON THE CREST OF THE WAVE.

SOME of us have visited the seashore in the summer and have seen the men who man the surf-boats watch for a big wave to "come in on." Just as it reaches them they begin a quick, vigorous pull, that keeps them on the wave and,

Lands Them High and Dry

on the shore. There's a wave of prosperity just now ready to bear to success many a business venture, but

Quick, Strong Pulling

is necessary in the shape of judicious advertising to keep the boat on the wave. As it takes skilled men to man the surf-boats, so it takes a well equipped and widely circulated newspaper to bring business to the enterprising merchants or business man.

The JOURNAL

is the medium through which to build up your trade.

EXTREMES OF STYLE.

PLENTY TO CHOOSE FROM FOR THOSE WHOSE TASTE RUNS THAT WAY.

Box Coat That Is Quite Mannish—Advanced Style In Jackets—An Endless Lot of Toques and Flat Bonnets—A Handsome Taffeta Gown.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—There always will be some ladies whose tastes run toward extremes in style. These are generally mentioned as belonging to the "smart set;" but, however much we may dislike the pace they set, we soon begin to follow it more or less closely. There is a large enough number of things to choose from this season in the way of wrappings to keep us warm, from capes to deep, long

NEW JACKETS.

cloaks and the big, stylish blanket shawl, but there are lots of times and places when something a little more jaunty and pronounced is needed, and therefore the jackets I shall now do my best to describe. First let me say that these were all imported by a famous London ladies' tailor.

One was a box coat reaching an inch below the waist line. This was cut with the most uncompromising squareness, and three rows of stitching bordered it all around. There were two square pockets stitched on outside and set exactly at the edge at the bottom, and they were five inches deep. The upper edges were turned down and stitched. The back was perfectly straight and smooth. The sleeves were in bishop shape, with brown velvet cuffs, bound with the biscuit molton cloth and stitched three times around. There was a square postiche watch or handkerchief pocket at the left side. The collar was an immense flaring thing of the cloth, with slashes of the brown velvet laid out on the inner surface.

The coat was certainly stylish, particularly so when the saucidly put on a drab silk beaver hat, with its bell crown and rolling brim. In front there was a large rosette of satin ribbon in the exact shade of the coat, while brown velvet encircled the crown. One of the weeping willow plumes added its curious effect.

Another of the quaint jackets was made of fine ladies' cloth to match the gown, and the color was that always elegant French gray. The bottom of the skirt was slashed in tabs over a band of black velvet cut on the bias. At the waist there was a swathed girdle of the cloth and above that a full front of surah of exactly the same shade. The jacket did not reach to the waist line and was cut somewhat flaring, with a simulated yoke. This was made by laying a narrow plait and stitching it in that form. The back was exactly like the front, save that down the front were two flat lapels of fine black velvet, with emerald and gold buttons on the upper part. The stock was of surah, and outside of that stood a row of turret points of the black velvet, forming a picturesque frame for a pretty face. There was a hat in keeping to go with this. The wide, flat brim was of black velvet and the high bell crown of silver gray plush. Around the crown a very rich black velvet ribbon passed, ending in a close bow, with a backing of some black stiff feathers. The sleeves were not so very ugly, having, as they did, reasonable puffs and slender, slashed wrists. This jacket, or whatever it might be called, was chiefly remarkable for its lack of grace, I think.

A third novelty in the way of jackets of advanced style was a whole suit in mixed homespun cheviot in black and brown, the brown a light cedar color. The stuff was very pretty. There was a light design in black soutache along the bottom of the front breadth and up the side seams for several inches. The sleeves were very snug and came down over the wrists in a deep point, and they were braided with soutache, which formed loops along the wrists. In these loops fancy gilt buttons were set as if part of the pattern. There was a full front of pale tan surah, and this was con-

A NEW GOWN.

fined to the waist by a wide belt of black velvet ribbon, which tied in a deep looped bow in the back. Outside of all was a double breasted jacket beautifully and tastefully braided with soutache and gilt buttons. A stock of black velvet ribbon with flyaway loops at the sides finished this. The hat, to be worn as a complement, was one with a rolling brim of tan felt faced with black velvet. On the low crown there was fastened a series of bows of tan ribbon, with a fancy gilt buckle and two weeping willows. The hat was very handsome and becoming, as are nearly all those with dipped brims and rolling sides.

There is an endless lot of toques and flat bonnets, some to match costumes and some so pretty they tempt dear little women into getting them and afterward into getting a costume to wear with them. They are temptations and snares. There are bonnets with birds of paradise and others with an old gobbler's tail feathers, and I see no difference in their appreciation. They all are sold, soon or late.

The surplice effects in some of the most elegant of the gowns are quite marked and in others a more "suspicion," as the French say. There was one very elegant gown as one place made of taffeta in the soft, new, grayish green. This had a gauffered ruffle at the foot and was drawn surplice style across the front under a folded girdle of iridescent green ribbon in a different shade. Across the shoulders and as epaulets there was a rich silken passementerie in garnet and ecru. There were double plaited ruffles of green silk mull of still another and more delicate shade under the epaulets at the wrists and neck. Green in almost all the lighter shades is in high favor. So is brown, and so is everything else, it seems.

OLIVE HARPER.

ST. LOUIS' CARNIVAL.

The Fall Festivities Draw Great Crowds to the Western Metropolis.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Every year in the first week of October the people of this city give themselves up to the fun and frolic of an autumnal festival. The suggestion for it came from New Orleans. St. Louis has improved on the southern model, and her festival is much more perfect as a spectacular display than the Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans.

Originally the St. Louis celebration consisted of a night parade given in honor of the mysterious Veiled Prophet by his faithful followers. In this parade were "floats," on which were represented scenes from legends, illustrations of famous poems and pictures from history. Gorgeously costumed figures stood against appropriate scenic backgrounds under the flaring light of numberless torches, and the glare of colored fire shone on the spectacle at many points. These "floats" were drawn through the chief streets of the city by richly caparisoned horses, and the parade ended at the chamber of commerce, where, in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid ball had been arranged in honor of the Prophet. Invitations to this ball came no one knew whence. Those who received them had none to thank, and those who were neglected knew not whom to blame for their disappointment.

At the ball the grand oracle of the Prophet and all his curiously costumed retinue joined in the first dance. Then one by one they melted from view, and the ballroom was given over to their guests.

These gorgeous entertainments have been given for many years with some variations. Some of the Prophet's balls have been held in the Music hall of the Exposition building. One year the Prophet's followers set aside an evening in carnival week to visit the Exposition building in costume. Another year the Prophet gave a splendid concert and tableaux at one of the theaters, supplementing the ball and the parade.

Then there has always been the St. Louis fair, the greatest agricultural fair in the United States, which has been held in the week of the Prophet's festival and the St. Louis exposition. And the streets of the city have been illumined dazzlingly at night.

Of late years another attraction has been added to carnival week—a day parade given by King Hoth and his merry men.

These festivities cost the people of St. Louis from $50,000 to $100,000 every year. They bring more than 100,000 visitors to the city, so no doubt the investment is well repaid.

AD. VANCE.

MINING MATTERS.

A Few Facts Concerning Business From the Far Down East.

[Special Correspondence.]

SYDNEY, C. B., Oct. 6.—American capital has been seeking investment recently in Nova Scotia plumbago mines. Two excellent deposits have been opened up recently by Boston people.

It is surprising that so little local capital is interested in the mining industries of Cape Breton island. Local capitalists seem afraid to take risks. They have little business tact, and they are overtimid. When opportunities to subscribe to local enterprises offer, they are backward about putting up their money, and when they have a chance to obtain stock in a company in exchange for a lease of mining land which they own they prefer to take a small rental or a royalty. On one of the plumbago deposits just opened the owner of the land is working as a laborer at $1 a day and receiving the absurd royalty of 5 cents a ton on the product of the mine.

There are some fine gypsum quarries along the Bras d'Or lakes, leased by American capitalists, but the necessity of building wharfs and railroads has prevented the lessees opening more than one of the deposits. The product is shipped to Philadelphia by water.

The coal mines of Nova Scotia, which produce about 2,000,000 tons a year, are almost all owned by a Boston syndicate, of which Henry M. Whitney is the head. The chief sales of Nova Scotia coal once were to the United States. The duty on coal has cut down that trade, and now the Pennsylvania coal mines are shipping their product to Montreal via the strait of Canso and the St. Lawrence river and underselling the Nova Scotia mines 10 cents a ton. It may be amusing to the people of New York city, who pay for their anthracite coal whatever the coal railroads agree to charge, to know that a Nova Scotian told me he had bought Pennsylvania hard coal, delivered to him, at $5 a ton when New Yorkers were paying $5.25. There is no protective duty on hard coal, because there are no deposits of hard coal in Canada.

An effort is being made to renew the interest of the people of the province in some gold mines which have not been worked for some time. Of course there are shares for sale, and the prospects are glittering. What mining prospects ever were commonplace? But the fact remains that there is only one gold mine being worked profitably in the province, and that is owned by a small local syndicate.

GRANT HAMILTON.

Big Trade of Some Undertakers.

Probably the largest undertaking business in the country is that of a New York establishment, which conducts about 1,200 funerals annually, and it may be more. The largest business in dollars and cents is said to be that of a Chicago undertaker, and the next is perhaps that of an undertaker in Pittsburg. Second in number of interments is a New York undertaker, with very nearly 1,000 a year, and this undertaker is probably third in amount of business done as represented in money.

FOR HALF MOURNING.

SOME OF THE STYLES ARE CONSOLINGLY CHEERFUL.

Model Gowns Seen at a Great Metropolitan Establishment—Mourning Bonnets. Other Styles Silly and Sensible—New Storm Coats.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—In some ways it would be difficult to distinguish the "mourning" part of some new gowns shown as half mourning in a grand up town establishment devoted to such goods and garments only. There are dresses in every degree of color, from palest lilac and lavender to the rich jet black of the eudora and henriettas. Striped taffeta in black and white or black and purple, lilac, violet and lavender comes under the re-

HALF MOURNING GOWNS.

quirement, and some very cheerful looking mourning gowns are the result. The black and white stripes remind one of the mourning columns in a newspaper. The stripes are in all widths, from hair line to inch wide stripes. In some cases the body of the silk is black, with a few groups of narrow lines; in others the ground is white, with black lines. There are several pongee and India silks also for half mourning. They have small white lavender or violet figures on a black ground. There was one dress of striped taffeta, the skirt plain. The waist was laid from neck to belt in a series of close plaits. At the waist line there was a narrow pointed belt of moire. Below the belt the plaiting extended about four inches. There was a simulated bolero of the same silk set on in front, and to this was sewed moire in imitation of revers. Around the neck was a full ruff of black net, edged with narrow white lace and finished in the back with a crape bow. There were frills at the wrists of the gigot sleeves of the black and white lace.

Another model gown had an underdress of black taffeta. Over this there was a full gathered skirt of black silk mull. There were 16 rows of trimming, consisting of a row of black lace insertion and a ruffle of lace each. These were graduated in width, so that the lower one was 8 inches wide while the upper one was but an inch. The sleeves were tight to the shoulders and adorned with eight rows of the lace and full butterfly puffs of the mull at the top. The waist was full and gathered.

For mourning bonnets much more ornamentation is allowed than formerly. That awful close bonnet with its trying folds is a thing of the past, and even first mourning for widows does not exact it. Little capotes with puffs, plaits and folds, with pretty rosettes and wired gauze upstanding folds and also the ever popular donkey ear loops, are the present styles. Some bonnets have folded "brides" or straps that fasten under the chin when the heavy long veil is worn. The veils for first mourning appear to be larger and longer than ever. The half mourning hats and capotes are generally of black chip, with dull ribbons and full accordion frills of silk mull. Occasionally all that is seen, with a mixture of black and white in its trimming, and white flowers are mingled with the crape. Widows, however, always wear the white fold of crape on the inside of the bonnet, no matter what else is left off or added thereto. It is the special badge of widowhood.

Among the many other things silly and sensible I found some new storm coats. These were, it seems to me, everything that one could desire in the way of ease and utility, and they are not only useful but very stylish, with a decidedly new wrinkle in the way of square lapels. One was made of invisible checks in gray and black and was cut like a loose princess in the back, and in front it hung straight, being curved only at the sides. There were two roomy, deep side pockets and a small one at the bust line set in the lining to hold one's small change, purse and other very small articles. The front closed at the left side with three big black buttons, while three others were set opposite, like rich folks, with nothing to do but look pretty. The lapels were cut in squarish curves or curved squares. The collar turned down in a wide flare and was hollowed out to form five points. The outlines were all tailor stitched.

Another coat had the back cut in three seams to the waist line, and to this the skirt was gathered under a strap. The sleeves, like the others, were loose gigots, with upturned cuffs. This one was also

NEW STORM COATS.

straight from top to bottom, with large pockets.

Another was very stylishly made by having the front double breasted, the right front side being cut away to form a lapel, which became a flat collar across the shoulders, the lapel at the left side fastening under the front of the coat. This had a flaring collar, with a heart shaped strap across the front. They all reach the foot of the gown, and all are finely tailor finished. The last mentioned one was made of reddish brown diagonal cheviot, and the buttons are plain black bone. No fancy buttons are used on any rain coats. These have waist and sleeves lined with silk.

OLIVE HARPER.

SOME ALTITUDES.

White Top, 5,589 feet, is said to be the greatest recorded altitude in Virginia.

The steeple of the famous cathedral in Strasburg rises to a height of 474 feet.

The Black mountain, 6,467 feet high, is said to be the highest in New Caledonia.

Harney's Point is the highest recorded place in either of the Dakotas, 9,700 feet.

North Franklin mountain, 7,060 feet, is said to be the highest elevation in Texas.

Mount Fairweather, 14,450 feet high, is said to be the tallest elevation in Russia.

Wheeler, Nev., is 18,086 feet above sea level, and the highest town in that state.

Mount Jefferson, 15,500 feet high, is said to be the tallest in the state of Washington.

The great plateau east of the Rocky mountains averages 4,000 feet above the sea.

In New Mexico there are 80 mountain peaks rising above an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Box Elder mountain, in Oregon, 9,541 feet high, is said to be the loftiest in that state.

There are ten mountain peaks in Arizona, each of which exceeds 10,000 feet in height.

There are two or three lakes in Colorado more than 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Popocatapetl, 17,775 feet above the sea, is regarded as the highest elevation in Mexico.

There is no mountain 10,000 feet high on the American continent east of the Rockies.

Clingman's mountain, 6,707 feet high, takes precedence of all others in North Carolina.

Fremont's Point, at an elevation of 13,790 feet, is said to be the highest in Wyoming.

High peaks are numerous in Colorado. There are in that state of mountains 178 peaks each of which towers above the sea to a height greater than 10,000 feet.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GOWN GOSSIP.

The new Louis XV coats are made with short basques, elegant waistcoats, high standing collars and deep gauntlet cuffs.

There is a growing favor shown for rich oriental designs in place of the dresden and pompadour patterns that have raged for two seasons past.

Many of the autumn silks have a faint mottled ground, figured with small brilliant Persian designs. This mottled effect is very pretty—"flambi," the Persian silk manufacturers call it.

Fawn colors, silver grays and soft nun's grays, with a touch of cream in them, appear among the fall sample lists of some of the most beautiful taffetas, liberty satins, lustrous corded silks, mohairs, alpacas and sheer silk warp wools.

With many of the new velvet boleros and jacket bodices will be worn lovely broad collars of venetian point, point applique or of very sheer batiste embroidered in quaint and beautiful Flemish or renaissance patterns or old Roman arabesques.

Many of the double width, soft woolen fabrics to be used this autumn again show the effective close, fleecy surface woven on the reverse side that makes them most appropriate for jackets and capes, with gowns matching them in color, but of lighter material.

The silk waist, as a set off and complement of a separate skirt of some handsome description, has taken another lease of life and will retain its present popularity through the autumn season at least, spite of opposing prophecies and declarations against its continued vogue.

Some new gowns from the noted houses of Felix, Pasquier and Sara Mayer are in princess style, open at the back and finished either with full elbow sleeves and bodice part cut out square in the neck, or cut half low and sleeveless to admit of a pretty French guimpe and sleeves of some elegant material.—New York Post.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Ohio roads are now carrying out the law which requires that all passenger coaches be equipped with fire extinguishers.

Burma's whole system of state railroads, 1,000 miles in length, has been bought up by a syndicate for $30,000,000.

The great Transsiberian railroad will be opened to traffic a year from next January. Very rapid development is expected to follow.

The Panhandle has just issued a revised list showing over 500 industries in the Pittsburg and Alleghany districts reached by their side tracks and those of the Pennsylvania proper.

The Philadelphia and Reading railway is preparing to tunnel Broad mountain, in order to get a double track from its anthracite coalfields to Philadelphia. This improvement is estimated to cost $3,500,000.

Golf players are to have special privileges on some of the English railway lines. They will receive certificates entitling them to return tickets for a single fare when the distance is over 30 miles and for a fare and a quarter when it is less.

WOMEN'S OPINIONS.

An English woman has collected the following remarks of famous women about men:

The richest man should work if he can. —Dinah C. Mulock.

Men work and think, but women feel.—Christina G. Rossetti.

No man is altogether evil. There is latent good in him.—Edna Lyall.

One cannot know what a man really is by the end of a fortnight.—Jane Austen.

All careers are desirable for men who know how to make them so.—George Sand.

Men shrink much more than women from any physical suffering or deformity.—Dinah C. Mulock.

Men who have seen a good deal of life don't always end by choosing their wives well.—George Eliot.

SCIENTIFIC.

When the full moon is in the sky, no star below the fourth magnitude can be seen.

Pasteur was the first scientist to prove that bacteria and microbes could live without air.

The average duration of flight in meteors, which are usually called "shooting stars," is less than 1¼ seconds for the rod.

Saturn has eight moons, Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan, Hyperion and Japetus. They were all discovered between 1655 and 1848.

It is said that if our entire atmosphere could be condensed until it would occupy no more space than an equal weight of water, the entire air stratum would only be 30 feet in thickness

THE FALL OPENINGS.

OLIVE HARPER'S OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE NEW STYLES.

Farewell to the Big Sleeve—Short Cape Designs—New Colored Serges—The Bolero—Jackets and Corsages—Narrower Skirts and Velvet Bodices.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Because there are so many new things to tell of this week I have gained a frightful headache trying to remember them all. It seems that every store in New York has had an "opening" this past week, and it keeps the conscientious fashion notes gatherer hustling to see them all. Then one has to take a day off in a dark room and try, with closed eyes, to bring order out of the confusion of form and color. First and foremost,

NEW WRAPS.

the big sleeve that so charitably lent itself to the needs of the fat and the lean with such commendable impartiality is no more. In its place we have a little skinny, measly looking sleeve that is so ashamed of its own ugliness that it adds a puff or ruffle or epaulet—anything—to hide the scanty and ill fitting shape it has. They don't even fit the shape of the arm, but wrinkle all along it. There are a few puffed elbow sleeves with upturned cuffs, but they make the exception to the rule of tight ones. What can't be cured must be endured, sisters. Anyway, there is a silver lining to the cloud. The new ones need far less stuff.

Among the things most in evidence aside from hats are the short capes. There are some of these intended more for ornamental than real use, though they do keep the upper part of the chest protected somewhat. One very original design had a black velvet foundation, with two very full rows of accordion plaited silk muslin. Above these was a triple plaited ruffle of the muslin so arranged that it was 3 inches deep on the edge—that is to say, that it stood out that much from the velvet. Above this was a narrower rose plaiting, and then the velvet was allowed to show for a short distance. A full plaited ruche was set at the neck, with two velvet ribbon bows and two long ends. The cape was only wide enough to fit over the shoulders comfortably. Another very stylish short cape was of black grosgrain, and it was cut out all around in tulip leaf scallops. These were bound with black velvet, and on each were set three smoked pearl buttons. The collar portion was cut out in the same way and wired. There was a deep frill of black silk mull set underneath these scallops, and it extended around the neck. It was a most dainty and becoming little wrap. There were dozens of variations on these. Lace of various kinds took the place of the muslin, and all materials were used, from velvet to plain cashmere. I saw one in flax blue silk almost covered with black lace. Flax blue is a pretty and a new color. This is often used as alternate stripes with darker blue.

Red serge has come in for young ladies. White and prune serge is a new combination, and a very rich one. Serge is produced in many new colors. The red is very red, but not at all unpleasing. All the browns have a reddish tint in some way.

There are boleros to very many costumes, some being sewed fast to the rest of the corsage, and some are separate. They are made indiscriminately of everything big enough to cut one. And they are sewed and bestrewn with braid, buttons, beads and gold cord, to say nothing of spangles and regular embroidery. Accordion plaitings are seen on everything where it is possible to make them effective. Black silk muslin has proved so very pretty as a trimming that it is used to a very unusual extent. Ball dresses of light stuffs have the skirt cut in an exact circle, and this accordion plaited all the way around. The effect of the floating drapery will be very beautiful.

I noticed many of the jackets and corsages had many more seams than they have had for a long time. This will be gladly hailed by stout ladies, to whom this is a becoming fashion. It gives them a far more slender appearance about the waist than the square back. These waists have sleeves made tight to the fore part of the arm, while the upper portion is slashed to show some puffs of silk or velvet of a contrasting color covered with lace. The wool laces are put forward as novelties—the yak and llamas and guipure. These are all in

BLACK SILK GOWN WITH NET WAIST.

black. In white and cream there are Irish guipures, valenciennes and Arab lace, which are very handsome.

One may mention that skirts are narrower and not so stiff, and that all sorts of foot trimming and panels are shown to the new gowns. The vest bodice is still a favorite. Velvet and the beautiful new velutinas will be worn more than ever.

OLIVE HARPER.

WHIP AND SPUR.

Prince Lief has been turned out. He is lame.

Pierre Lorillard says he will race another season in England.

Wayburn, 2:24¼, by Nutwood, recently worked a mile in 2:18¼.

Emmett Wilson has Trevilian, 2:08¼, in his stable at Lexington, Ky.

Old Kyrle Daly was recently destroyed at Rancho del Paso on account of feebleness.

Lissa, by Patchen Wilkes, trotted a mile to road wagon in 2:18 at Cleveland recently.

Lady Wilton, 2:11¼, is one of the mares that Marcus Daly will breed to Baron Wilkes.

A 2-year-old filly by Direct, 2:05¼, dam by Algona, has paced a quarter in 31½ seconds.

Some fiend poisoned 13 of C. A. Worth's dray horses with arsenic in San Francisco recently.

A new pacing star is the Iowa horse Thomas Edison, 2:08¾, by Attorney, son of Harold.

Roy Wilkes' (2:06½) latest new one is the chestnut mare Shirley Sleeth, 2:21¼. She is a pacer.

Charles Miner, Brattleboro, Vt., has purchased the pacer Cheerful Aley, 2:13½, by Aley Wilkes.

The tax assessment of the Morris park running race track property has been increased $395,000.

J. B. Chandler will drive the horses of W. P. Dickinson of Chicago for the balance of the season.

Jesse Hanson, 2:18¾, the bay gelding by Roger Hanson, died in a veterinary hospital at Cambridge, Mass.

Some of the finest looking colts in Yolo county, Cal., are by the dead Moseby, a son of Wildidle and Mozelle.

Claequer, who was quite a sprinter in his day, has been sold to an Idaho mining man and will go into the stud.

The well known horseman, B. O. Graves, Wofaitich, Kan., has placed his horse Dick Hubbard in the hands of Trainer Gus Macey.

The well known western bookmaker and poolseller Charlie Stiles of Wheaton, Ills., died recently at his home after a short illness.

CURTAIN RAISERS.

Fanny Davenport has paid to Sardou over $100,000 in royalties during the past 13 years.

R. A. Barnet has chosen the tale of Simple Simon as the subject of his next burlesque.

Joseph Barrett will send out next season a burlesque extravaganza to be called "The Gawlooler."

Although Henry Miller is nominally leading man of A. M. Palmer's stock company, he is practically a star.

Ida Conquest is now playing the roles next in importance to those assumed by Viola Allen in the New York Empire Stock company.

Frederick Warde will make "King Lear" the feature of his tour this season until he is ready to produce a new play called "The Rise of Iskander."

The Bostonians will open the new Murray Hill theater in New York with "A Wartime Wedding," which has been revised and is now called "Mexico."

Alexander Salvini has cabled his manager, W. M. Wilkinson, that his illness is liable to be of long duration and has advised the entire cancellation of the route.

"Lost, Strayed or Stolen" has duplicated its Chicago success in New York. The libretto is by J. Cheever Goodwin, and the music by Woolson Morse, composer of "Wang."

Moritz Rosenthal, who is court pianist to the handsome and talented Carmen Sylva, queen of Roumania, has composed a number of songs for which his sovereign wrote the words.

Belle Archer has a curious little pet in a mikoleon, or monkey lion, which she brought home from Central America. It is believed to be the only one of its species in this country.

Elizabeth Marbury, the young woman who practically controls the market for foreign plays in this country, will be business representative of Beerbohm Tree during his American tour.

LAW POINTS.

An exemption of corporate shares from taxation exempts the company.

Where the minds of the parties do not meet there can be no valid contract.

Ignorance of law not induced by fraud will not relieve one from a settlement.

The interest of insured in a policy on his life is contingent, and therefore not attachable for debt.

Where a creditor purchases at execution sale he is entitled to have the payment of his debt credited on his bid.

An action on an insurance policy must be commenced within the time stipulated in the policy unless such period is fixed by statute.

An employee need not be warned of every possible danger incident to his work, nor of risks as obvious to him as to his employer.

A principal may sue on a contract made by his agent, though the latter appeared as principal in the transaction without disclosing his agency.

A creditor may take any number of securities, if the debtor be not insolvent, provided the securities be not so excessive as to indicate a purpose to shield the property from other creditors, rather than excessive caution to protect the payment of his own claim.—Recent Decisions Highest Courts.

THE WRITERS.

Maarten Maartens, who is at present on a visit to England, has completed a short story of 30,000 words.

Justin McCarthy has arranged to write another volume, bringing his "History of Our Times" down to date.

Martin J. Pritchard, the author of "Without Sin," is visiting in the regions of the higher Alps in search of material for a new novel.

For a good many years Ruskin received over £5,000 annually in royalties. Strange as it may seem, none of Ruskin's books has ever been translated into a foreign language.

Sir Arthur Sullivan composes an opera score in two months. His profit is generally £1,000 for the first year alone. Sir Arthur is said to draw about £40,000 a year from his comic operas alone.

Ian Maclaren (the Rev. John Watson) is in great demand for his approaching visit to America. He is to lecture at Yale, he is engaged to preach in many pulpits, and, in addition, he will deliver no fewer than 55 lectures.

NO CYCLING CLERGY.

SHOULD PREACHERS RIDE THE BIKE? AGAIN BEFORE THE CLUB.

The Thompson Street Scorchers Consider the Subject For the Third Time—Brudder Henderson's Telltale Statistics Change the Attitude of the Members.

"Gemlen of de club," said President Toots after the routine business had been cleared away at the last regular meeting, "I hev to announce de fact dat a sartin member of dis club has riz up to a queshun of privilege. Dat means dat he wants to reopen a subjick disposed of at a former meetin. De name of de pusson who has riz up am Silver Plated Henderson, an de subjick am 'Should Preachers of de Gospel Ride de Bike?' We had de queshun befo' us on two occashuns, an arter a full an free debate it was decided dat it didn't do any moral harm fur a preacher to ride de wheel. Brudder Henderson wasn't heah dat evenin, an he now demands de right to submit sartin statistics which he has gathered up."

The Said Statistics.

The secretary then read the statistics as follows:

"Rev. John Coontree of Kentucky was a pillar of the church and had saved 10,000 souls. After four lessons on the bike he jabbed a hog with a pitchfork, kicked a mule over a fence and pounded his wife almost to death with a bed slat. Now in jail and hollering for gore.

"Rev. Chilblain Green of Virginia took two lessons on the bike at a camp meeting and then turned to and tore down seven tents and punched the head of six other preachers. Taken to jail; but it was the general opinion that he was possessed by satan.

"Rev. Chuckalong Jones of Ohio, who was known for 18 years as the Volcano Exhorter, and his voice when singing or praying could be heard three miles against the wind, took a spin on a bike down a long hill, and after he came to he set fire to a church and went into the business of selling root beer.

"Rev. Greentree Wharton of Indiana was so good that he wouldn't eat strawberries on Sunday and stopped his clock at sunrise so as to give it a rest on the Lord's day. A stranger left a bike with him for three days and satan impelled him to ride it. Is now in jail, charged with seven different crimes, and if he escapes hanging will be a maniac all his life."

Only Sample Cases.

Brother Henderson, in arising to defend his statistics, stated that they were only sample cases culled at random from hundreds which could be found in the daily papers. How on earth the club could have debated this question and overlooked these statistics was more than he could account for. Here was a matter concerning the very foundations of morality and society, and yet the club had passed it over as if it was of no more account than voting the sum of 15 cents to buy a rabbit's foot.

He had understood that certain members opposed the use of the bike by preachers on the ground that it detracted from the dignity of the cloth and lowered their standard, while others had vigorously denied that such was the case. He had come to the meeting loaded with a big gun for b'ar and a small gun for woodchuck. He would now fire off his small gun:

"The Rev. Cæsar Higginbottom of Illinois, after five lessons on the bike, went around pinching the sisters' ears and patting them on the back, and one of them put his eye out with the ferule of a blue cotton umbrella.

"The Rev. Moses Skupanong of New Jersey took two lessons on the bike and eloped with his own wife, thinking she was the hired girl. When he discovered the fraud, he broke her jaw and was sent to jail for 30 days."

Were Not These Enough?

Brother Henderson said he could go on with these statistics until night faded into daylight, but were not these enough? Did the club want anything further to satisfy the most capricious member that it had taken a wrongful position and could not get out of it too soon? He was willing to see preachers swing the club, put up the bells, jump the bar or ride a bucking mule, and he didn't know that it would do any harm for preachers to put on the gloves and scrap a little, but as for riding a bike—nit!

Professor Hindfoot, who had been one of the preachers' champions at the other meeting, now asked that the question might be decided in the negative. He was even then giving a preacher lessons in the art, and the idea that the man might suddenly hop off the saddle and kick a dog or throw stones at a church almost paralyzed him.

Several others spoke to the same effect, and, the question being put to a vote, it was unanimously resolved that no member of the cloth should tackle the bike until it had been ascertained what was wrong with it.

M. QUAD.

Hard at It.

One lady said to another: "Have you been to church today? We had a most beautiful sermon on training children." "No; I was at home doing it," was the reply.—Tit-Bits.

What His Wife Heard.

Smytho (half asleep as the alarm clock goes off at 6 a. m.)—Say, Billy, if that's my wife at the phone, tell her I'm out and won't be back for two hours.—Truth.

A Strong Resemblance.

Visitor—How much the baby resembles its mother!

Father—Yes; it talked when it was only 6 months old.—Harlem Life.

The End of the Flirtation.

He (sadly)—And I must forget everything?

She—Yes, even our number in town.—Truth.

Tying Her Shoe.

What the pride and what the glory,
What the pomp and lordly airs.
What the song and what the story
With my humble task compares!
Knowing well that I adore her,
Quick to any service do.
On my knees I bow before her
When I tie Priscilla's shoe.

Fumbling with the dainty laces,
Conscious of my awkward pose,
Well advanced her toe she places,
Till a little glimpse of hose
Shows beneath her gown's rich hemming.
Then I knot the strings anew,
While such fashions I'm condemning
When I tie Priscilla's shoe.

Awkwardly I seek to fashion
Bow that somehow never comes,
While she views with mild compassion
All my fingers turned to thumbs.
Yet I feel an exultation
When my pleasant task is through,
And I bless the situation
When I tie Priscilla's shoe.

—Roy Farrell Greene in Truth.

BLACK BEARD, THE CURSE OF THE COAST.

BY H. B. SCOTT.

[Copyright by A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.]

"This schooner may suit my purpose," she thought, as she hastened down.

Arrived at the landing she recognized the Clara Belle, and, as the schooner was but 40 or 50 yards out in the stream, the form of Angus Bruce upon the deck.

There was no air stirring, and the tide, being at low ebb, they were becalmed and making no headway. Angus evidently recognized Clara as she rode upon the dock, for he raised his hat.

Clara hesitated about signaling him, believing it not well that they should meet again. "But this letter," she thought, "must reach Fannie, and this may be my last opportunity. I must signal the Clara Belle; Angus may send the mate or one of his sailors ashore."

She waved a handkerchief, a boat was lowered from the schooner and Angus descended into it, accompanied by two sailors, who speedily pulled away for the landing, and he was soon standing by the side of the girl he loved.

Clara had dismounted and was holding the rein of Chub in one hand, and her letter in the other.

"Good evening, Miss Hill; it was a pleasure to receive your signal."

"Thanks, my brave rescuer; I almost feared to signal you, for fear I should detain you, but I was so anxious that Fannie Loyd should have this letter to-night, or at early dawn to-morrow, and the Sunshine escaped my vigilance."

"I am truly glad it did, Miss Hill. Please do not think me bold, but it gives me an opportunity to look upon your face once more, and as for signaling, never hesitate to signal Angus Bruce; it will not be trifles that keep him from responding; besides, Miss Hill, we are becalmed, and will gain no headway for another hour, unless the breeze stiffens. At six o'clock the tide will be running up, and, as we have no cargo aboard, we may reach Wilmington, and your letter the hands of Miss Loyd, by 11 at most."

"Oh, captain! I shall thank you so much."

"No thanks are required for anything I can do for you, Miss Hill."

"But still, I thank you, captain, and here is the letter for Miss Fannie."

"I myself will place it in her hands," said Angus, "but if there is an answer, she had best send it by the Sunshine, I will be detained to ship a cargo."

"There will be no reply, captain, except in person, for Fannie will be here to-morrow night—know you not of the weddings?"

"True, Miss Hill, I heard that your brother, Clarence, and Miss Loyd would marry; is it so soon?"

"Yes, captain, but did you hear of no other marriage that would occur at the same time and place?"

"No, Miss Hill, I have been but little in the Cape Fear recently. Pray, who else will wed?"

"Captain, when you next see me, I shall have changed my name—I will then be Clara Loyd."

Clara's face reddened as she spoke the words, but Angus paled to the very lips, as he exclaimed:

"You, Clara! you! Loyd! what Loyd?—I knew not that John Loyd had a son."

"It is John Loyd, the banker—Fannie's father—that I wed to-morrow night, captain."

"Here! Clara Belle, take back the image of the one I loved!" and Angus snatched from his neck the slender golden chain, and the locket from his breast; "but no! no! what am I saying? I will keep it ever as a memento of the girl I saved from the river's depths, in order that she might sell herself for gold—Good-by, Clara Hill—No, Clara Loyd—Ha! Ha!" and Angus staggered like a man who has received a heavy blow, towards his boat.

"Angus! Angus!" wailed Clara.

"Yes, Clara! yes, Miss Hill! forgive me. All within now seems dead; but how could I have hoped to gain your hand, and yet, gazing at the contents of this little locket day after day, night after night, I had grown to hope—wealth, I am fast accumulating—and a name I will carve out in time, not second to that of John Loyd, if you will—in the natural attributes of man. I scarcely think I am inferior to a man

She waved a handkerchief.

who is going down the shady side of life. John Loyd had hardly snatched you from the treacherous current of the river, when his nephew stood as helpless as a child, and saw your young life going, but I am but a pilot's son, while John Loyd is a banker!"

"Oh, Angus! cease. I could not be disloyal to my father's will."

"But you do not love John Loyd?"

"I respect and honor him."

"No more, and yet you wed him?"

"Angus! Angus! why torture me. I would place a barrier between myself and the man I love, but cannot wed."

"And that man?"

"Is the pilot's son."

"Oh, Clara Belle! Clara Belle! Have I your heart? It will go hard then, but I will have your hand."

"Impossible, I wed John Loyd to-morrow; and now, good-by."

"Good-by, my Clara Belle," and Angus Bruce pressed the hand of Clara to his lips, hastily entered his boat, and soon stood on his schooner's deck watching the fast receding form of the planter's daughter.

CHAPTER VII.

"THAT, I SUPPOSE, WOULD BE CALLED DOCTORING A WILL."

John Loyd did not visit the Carolina bank on the 30th of May. All his time was occupied in preparing for the morrow.

Herbert Lathrop was at his usual station at the cashier's window until the bank closed at four o'clock, when he went home.

He ascended the stairs to his room, closed and locked the door after he had entered; then he unlocked his trunk, and took therefrom a sheath-knife. The blade was fully six inches long, and was sharpened fit to cut a hair in twain, even if suspended in the air. The handle was of bone.

He glanced along the keen edge of the blade. "Ah, Uncle John, this night your lease of life runs out—the mine will soon explode.

"What matters if my hand be stained with blood, so I but thwart your purpose, and leave smooth water for myself to swim in. And Angus Bruce, I cannot wait for you—you will swing clear—I have told Murchison and all the rest holding turpentine or cotton that now was the time to sell, thinking that some of them would charter Bruce, and I could get him here; but not so. The murder must seem the work of robbers, who undertook to burglarize the house.

"After supper a trip to the bank to examine the will—and then, my uncle, while you soundly sleep, this slender blade shall cut your life in twain."

The knife was restored to the trunk, and at the supper table Herbert appeared almost in his usual serene frame of mind; if otherwise, father and daughter were so full of thoughts of the morrow, that they would have observed no change in him.

"Did you charter the Sunshine, Herbert?"

"Yes, Uncle John, and Harper will be ready to cast off lines at the time desired."

At eight o'clock Herbert ascended the steps to the bank, unlocked the door and entered. The iron blinds to the windows were closed and securely fastened.

He lighted two oil lamps and placed them on a desk, then unlocked the vault, opened a small compartment and took therefrom a tin box of rather small dimensions.

He next seated himself at the desk and took out the contents, which consisted of several packages of papers tied together with tape.

The first one he opened consisted of insurance policies.

The second, mortgages and notes.

The third, deeds to real estate, with bills of sale of several negroes owned by the banker.

There was yet another package of miscellaneous papers, and in the very bottom of the box lay a yellow envelope, on which was inscribed:

"Last will and testament of John Loyd."

Herbert arose, took off his hat and coat, reseated himself and commenced a careful perusal of the same.

The instrument commenced very much as did all wills at that period, or as they do now, for that matter.

"In the name of God, amen. I, John Loyd, being of sound bodily and mental health, yet realizing the uncertainty of life, do declare the foregoing writings to be my last will and testament."

Then followed several small bequests to some who had formerly been in the banker's service, remembrances to his slaves, directions as to his funeral and burial, and then the following clause:

"To my nephew, Herbert Lathrop, now in my employ, I give and bequeath the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.)"

Here was the first point where Herbert halted in his perusal of the will, but not for long did he halt.

"Five thousand dollars. That will never do, my uncle. You will kindly permit me to make it $50,000," which he proceeded to do by adding one more cipher after the five and the other three, changing the v to f, running the e up and crossing it for a t, and adding a y, thus making the clause in the will read:

"To my nephew, Herbert Lathrop, I give and bequeath, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)"

"That will leave me in rather better shape, uncle. Let's see. That, I suppose, would be called doctoring a will, but what says the next clause?"

"All the residue of my estate, both real and personal, monies, stocks and bonds, lands and slaves, I give and bequeath to my daughter, Fannie Loyd, to have and to hold forever, and I hereby instruct my administrator to withdraw my funds from the banking business, should I not have done so prior to my death, and to invest the same in real estate, stocks and bonds, for my daughter's benefit; she at all times to be consulted, and I further instruct my said administrator to place my daughter in full possession of my aforesaid estate on her 18th birthday, and in case she may have passed that age, before my demise within six months from the date of my death, and I do hereby appoint my tried and true friend, —— as administrator of my estate; he to act conjointly with my daughter, and I direct (having implicit confidence in his integrity and ability) that no bond be required for the faithful execution of this trust.

"In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, in this the town of Wilmington, state of North Carolina, this twenty-ninth (29th) day of October, Eighteen twenty-nine (1829).

"Witnesses: (Seal) JOHN LOYD.
"James D. Strange,
"Robert L. Bligh."

"Oh, ho! my uncle. This is well, indeed. Who should be that tried and true friend, but the cashier of your bank—Herbert Lathrop, your affectionate nephew? But let us see, these witnesses, James D. Strange and Robert L. Bligh. I remember hearing my uncle say that Col. Strange replied to his request:

"'Do not insert my name in the will, John, until I return from Europe; people, you know are sometimes lost at sea.'

"So that accounts for the name not being filled in."

"Strange and Bligh both took passage on the Media some two months later than this will is dated.

"Their signatures are there—indisputably there.

"The Media is rocking to and fro somewhere between the surface and the bottom of the deep blue sea—she never reached port.

"The witnesses on uncle's will were lost at sea.

"Why, trouble and danger disappear before me as dew before the sun.

"'I hereby appoint my tried and true friend, Herbert Lathrop, as administrator of my estate, to act conjointly with my daughter, and I direct (having implicit confidence in his integrity and ability) that no bond be required.'

"The will is now complete.

"The name filled in is that of Herbert Lathrop.

"Now, Uncle John, your time is short, indeed."

Herbert carefully replaced the will in the envelope and placed all the papers back in the box as he had found them, then returned it to the vault, put on his hat and coat and unlocked the bank. He opened the door, passed out, closed and locked it and started up Market street, but stopped in a saloon and downed a bumper of brandy; then lighted a cigar and meandered on as though he were going to quiet slumbers.

Meanwhile Angus Bruce had reached the dock. The knowledge that he was loved by Clara Hill had almost made him happy, notwithstanding the fact that she expected to change her name to Loyd within 24 hours. He knew John Loyd well—in fact, Loyd was his banker—and he had fully determined to talk to him plainly and at once, believing that if he knew that Clara wed him only at her father's bequest and while another held possession of her heart that he himself would decline the union.

He argued that Clara not loving the banker, he would thus save her from a life of unhappiness, and perhaps the banker also, and in time perhaps even he, the pilot's son, might call Clara Hill wife.

With these thoughts in his brain he hastened ashore and in the direction of the Loyd mansion. Just as he turned the corner within one block of the house he encountered Herbert Lathrop.

"What! Captain Bruce? it gives me pleasure to see you; you are going to my uncle's?"

"I was, Mr. Lathrop, but it is rather late for calls. I am the bearer of a letter from Miss Hill to the banker's daughter; perhaps it is best that you deliver it, though I promised to do so in person, and besides there is a business matter on which I wish to see Mr. Loyd."

"By all means come—do not be recreant to your duty, for you can see them both, and if you do not see them to-night, you will probably never see Miss Loyd again, as she will to-morrow night become Mrs. Clarence Hill; while my uncle at the same time will be wedded to Miss Clara, and after that I do not think you will see him soon. They will probably be absent for six months on a wedding trip."

So Angus accompanied Herbert to the house; he unlocked the front door and they entered the hall.

The house was in darkness.

CHAPTER VIII.

"MY GOD, IT'S MURDER!"

Herbert took Angus Bruce by the arm and conducted him to the library where he lighted a lamp. He then knocked on his uncle's door.

"Uncle John! Captain Bruce is here and desires to see you."

"Why, it was hardly necessary to arouse him to-night; to-morrow would have answered," said Angus.

"Well, nephew, I have retired, but let Angus enter the room, if he would see me."

"Now, walk in and see my uncle, captain, and in the meantime I will notify my cousin that you are below, and wish to see her."

"She probably has retired," said Angus, who could not understand how it was that Herbert Lathrop was so ready to arouse both his uncle and cousin at that time of night, to see him on matters that he had no reason to think important. "If she has," he continued, "do not awake her, you can deliver this letter."

"Oh, no danger of her having retired," said Herbert, "and this the last night of her single life," and he hastened out of the library, closed the door, and hastily ascended the stairs.

He entered his room, lighted a lamp, then pulled off his gaiters and put on a pair of light slippers, next took off his coat, and unbuttoned his shirt sleeves at the cuffs, rolled them well up, then put on a light dressing-gown, hastily proceeded to the upper end of the hall, and tapped on Fannie's door.

"Fannie! Fannie! have you retired?"

"Yes, Herbert, but am I wanted?"

"Angus Bruce is in the library and wishes to see you. He has a message from Clara Hill."

"Tell Angus I will hasten down," was Fannie's reply.

Herbert hastened to his room, unlocked and opened his trunk and withdrew therefrom the sheath-knife. He looked in the glass.

"I am very pale," he said, "but do not tremble; there is no time to falter now; too much is at stake—a swig of this brandy will help me—there, now, I feel a man."

He walked out of his room, but left the door ajar.

Stealthily down the stairway he stole, and to the outer door of his uncle's bathroom.

He did not see the figure of Aunt Mag hugging the side of the entry as he brushed by her, yet he had not more than entered the bathroom door than she was right behind him.

The door he opened noiselessly and left open, so that nothing should impede his egress.

The door from the bathroom into his uncle's room was open. There was no light in the room, but the oil lamp standing on the table in the library lighted it dimly.

Herbert could see his uncle sitting on the side of the bed in his long night-robe and Angus Bruce standing with his back to the bathroom door and almost in front of him. His uncle were it not for the darkness of the bathroom and the fact that the position of Bruce would have obstructed his vision, must surely have discerned him.

"So you tell me, Angus," were the first words that struck Herbert's ear, "that Clara Hill would but wed me because it is her father's desire, and that she has told you that you have her heart? I would not have believed that of Clara, and if she tells me so to-morrow I will return from Ortonia single man."

"It is well you are here, Angus Bruce," thought Herbert, and in a moment more he was standing right behind him, with the handle of the sheath-knife firmly clutched in his right hand.

"You see, Angus—but!" as his eye caught sight of Herbert's pale face, and the wild look of his eye startled him.

He got no farther than the word "but!" in what he was about to exclaim, for underneath the very arm of Bruce leaped forth the sheath knife, and the hand of Herbert guided it—home—straight home—to the shaft of bone. It sank, piercing the banker's heart, and ere the startled Angus realized what had been done, John Loyd had fallen backwards on the bed, the knife blade still in his bosom and the handle standing erect.

At this instant a piercing scream emanated from the bathroom door, and Angus whirled in time to catch sight of a figure passing through the door. He sprang towards it, but the door closed to with a snap. It opened into the bedroom, and could not be forced from that side.

He heard rapid words on the other side, and the voice of Herbert.

He rushed back to the bedside, grasped the knife's handle and drew it forth. The life blood of the banker followed it, spurting up and dyeing the hand of Angus, coat and sleeve, yes, even to the bosom of his shirt.

The scream that emanated from the bathroom door was uttered by Aunt Mag when she saw Herbert Lathrop strike the fatal blow. She stood there,

A sheath knife clutched firmly in his right hand.

speechless, as he rushed from the scene of his crime. As he swung the door to, almost in the face of Bruce, he seized her by the throat.

"What, you too, and dogging me? Then—but no, a nigger's oath don't go in court against a white, and remember, now, a word, a lisp, and I'll have your life.

"Remember, Angus Bruce was the murderer of your master. You may have an easy life your days out, but, remember, I was in my room when your master died."

Herbert relaxed his hold of the throat of the now speechless negress and flew up the stairs and into his room. He divested himself of his dressing gown and gulped down a horn of brandy. "So far, so good," he exclaimed.

He heard his cousin's room door open and at the same time a cry from Angus.

"Murder! My God! it's murder!"

He rushed as in alarm, and joined Fannie on the stairs. Together they entered the library and saw Angus Bruce turning from the bedside toward them. The sheath knife was still clasped in his hand, its blade dripping with blood and the hand that held it dyed.

Fannie fainted and fell to the floor.

"Murderer!" said Herbert, as his eyes looked in at the bedroom door; "you have slain my uncle because he would have wed Miss Hill. Assassin!"

"You are the assassin, here," exclaimed Angus; "foul murderer of your uncle! It is well planned, but there was a witness; I heard a scream."

"Angus Bruce, you have lived long enough to know that a nigger's oath don't go in southern courts against a white man's; now I will go for the officers to arrest you, for I am afraid of you with that knife in your hand. If you escape ere I return I can't avoid it."

"Murderer! liar! hound!" exclaimed Angus, as he rushed towards him, but it was too late; Herbert was out of the room, and he heard the front door slam, as he rushed bare-headed and in his shirt sleeves from the house.

Angus raised Fannie and laid her on a sofa. As he did so, Aunt Mag staggered into the room.

"Fly! fly! Angus Bruce, not a minute to spare! You'll hang, you'll hang, sure, and for a murder you didn't commit. I saw the blow struck; it was Herbert's hand that grasped the handle of the knife. Drop it! drop it there! and fly. A nigger's oath won't save you; nothing will help you; Herbert Lathrop has you in his power."

"Great God!" said Angus, "I must fly, at least for a time. Promise will you tell Miss Loyd and Miss Hill the truth?"

"My life is now at stake, Angus Bruce, or if I'm sold, it will be worse for you; I'll promise that I'll stick to Herbert Lathrop through thick and thin, and your name shall be cleared. Now go, and stop not, till you're a thousand miles away."

Angus without a word followed her to a rear door and left the house.

Once in the street, he hastened to the Clara Belle.

He had arrived in port at so late an hour that the streets were almost deserted, and entirely so along the river front.

He had met no one (aside from Herbert) in going to the banker's residence, nor had he seen anyone save the inmates of the Loyd mansion.

Arrived at the schooner, he hurriedly called up Calvin Stewart, the mate, and together they entered the cabin, where we will leave them and return to the scene of the murder.

CHAPTER IX.

"HER TESTIMONY WOULD NOT HOLD GOOD IN LAW."

When Herbert Lathrop had said that he was afraid of Angus, as he stood there with the bloody knife in his hand, he had not lied, for now that the captain was beginning to realize the situation a wicked gleam had come into his eyes, and Herbert escaped from his presence none too soon. But he made no immediate outcry; nor did he hasten with the speed with which he flew through the hall, to arouse either neighbors or officers of the law, but anticipating that Angus would either attempt to follow him or perhaps realize that everything was against him, and fly (which he, Herbert, desired, when he said: "If you escape ere I return, I cannot help it,") he had walked toward the rear of the house, thinking that if he did seek escape, it would be in that direction, and he soon had the satisfaction of seeing the door open, and Angus and Aunt Mag appear in the doorway.

"Fly, Angus Bruce!" said Aunt Mag, "nothing but your speed will save you."

Then he had seen Angus dash down the steps and disappear in the darkness.

Even then Herbert stood there, leaning against the side of the house for some moments collecting his thoughts.

"Now," he thought, "if Bruce have sense enough and good fortune enough to get beyond the reach of apprehension, so much the better for him, for he will save his life, and far better for me, for there will be no one to dispute my evidence—yes, and his flight will make it appear doubly certain that he murdered my uncle; the case will admit of not a single doubt.

"Why, Fannie saw him turning from the bedside with the bloody sheath knife in his hand; her evidence and mine will forever place a bar against the return of Angus Bruce to the coast of Carolina.

"Aunt Mag, unfortunately, saw me strike the blow, but terror will hold her tongue fast; if not, her evidence will not be taken. She might talk, but if she does there is a sure way to silence her.

"I might sell her; but no, I will keep Mag always near me, where I can watch her.

"God or the devil speed you, Angus Bruce, say I; but go not near the Clara Belle, for that will be the first point the officers will search for you. Now, if you—"

At this instant a piercing scream was heard from within the house; Fannie had revived.

Herbert ran out the front gate, and down Market street, and on the air as he ran resounded the startling cry of "murder! murder!"

Sleepers awoke, rushed to their windows, and threw aside their blinds, to see a coatless, hatless figure speeding by, and hear again the receding cry:

"Murder! Murder!"

Herbert halted not till at the door of Sheriff Cobb, and lustily he sounded the knocker.

"Murder! Murder!"

The sheriff soon responded, and, calling up the coroner and Dr. Davis, they hastened to the Loyd mansion, many who had been aroused by Herbert's cries joining them on the street.

At the house they found Fannie wild with grief.

Back on the bed as he had fallen lay the body of the banker. His night robe and the bed as well were stained with blood, his eyes were staring, wide open, as if in horror.

As Herbert saw them he started back, fearing that his work had not been sure.

"He is dead," said Dr. Davis, "one need but to look at his eyes to tell that; the film of death is over them."

Herbert breathed easier.

"This must be the weapon with which the murder was committed," said the sheriff, as he raised from the carpet, where Angus had dropped it, the sheath knife.

"That is the weapon he held in his hands when my cousin and I entered the library, and I saw him turning from the bedside," said Herbert. "Blood covered the knife as it does now; also his hands and clothing, and on his face was the look of a fiend. I shall never forget it till my dying day."

"That blade," said the doctor, "passed entirely through the heart. Your uncle's death must have been instant. He could scarcely have made an outcry."

"Nor did he," said Herbert, "or we would have heard him."

"I never would have believed that Angus Bruce would have been guilty of a crime," said the sheriff, "much less a crime like that. Why, he kept his bank account with your uncle, did he not?"

"He did, sheriff. It was not financial matters that impelled him to do the deed."

"Was there a motive?"

"I can think of but one."

"And that?"

"Bruce loved the lady who on to-morrow night would have wed my uncle, and jealousy, I judge, caused the crime. He was desperate, because he could not win Miss Hill. As he saved her from drowning, I suppose he argued that he was entitled to her hand, and I doubt not she would have preferred to drown to giving it to him."

"Did you first see him to-night when turning from the bed with the knife in his hand?" asked the sheriff.

"No, sheriff, I was down at the bank, until fully half-past ten, as I often am at night when getting behind, posting the books. When I was coming home, and on the corner below, I encountered Angus Bruce. He seemed greatly excited and agitated about something, and said that he bore a letter from Miss Hill to my cousin, and that he had promised to deliver it to-night in person. I told him that, as she had undoubtedly retired, I would take his note and deliver it in the morning. He said that would not do, as it was important that Miss Fannie should have it at once, and that he had pledged his word to deliver it."

"Strange! Strange!" said the doctor.

"He then said that he must see Uncle John, and on business that would not brook delay. I knew that Uncle John had retired, but I also knew that immediately after his marriage he would be absent on a trip for several months. So, deeming that he wished to see him on business matters of importance, I conducted him into the house. I lighted the lamps in the library, knocked at my uncle's door, and told him that Angus was here, and desired to see him particularly.

"'I have retired,' he replied, 'but tell Angus to enter my room.'

"I told Angus to do so, and that in the meantime I would call Fannie. He entered this door, as I passed out into the hall; I ascended the stairs, knocked at my cousin's door, and informed her that Angus was below, with a letter for her from Miss Hill, and desired to deliver it to her in person; she replied that she would be down at once, and I went to my room, wondering at the excited state of Bruce, and what could be his urgency in wishing to see my uncle.

"I had taken off my coat and gaiters, when I heard my cousin's room door open, and I thought again of the appearance of Angus and hastily stepped into my slippers and joined her on the stairs. I have told of the horrible sight that met our view when we entered the library—the deed had been done. I cried 'Murder!' and would have tried to apprehend him, but for the dripping knife that he held in his hand. He advanced upon me, and, being unarmed, I could but fly and give the alarm. Fannie had fainted, and lay on the floor—Aunt Mag probably heard the commotion, as she is now with her."

"And Bruce?"

"He ran after me to the very door, sheriff, and as I passed out I closed it almost in his face; it being dark in the hall, he could not find the catch, so could not follow me."

"And you know not if he has left the house?"

"How should I?"

"Is the Clara Belle in port?"

"I know not that, but I should judge not. He would hardly bring his schooner, when coming on such a venture, unless he had entirely lost possession of his mind."

"Did Bruce leave behind the letter for Mis Loyd?"

"That I cannot tell; she may be able to answer the question."

But poor Fannie was in no condition to answer anyone. All her happy and joyful anticipations had been turned to the greatest grief that her young heart had ever known. She could only wail:

"My father! Oh, my father! Murdered by Angus Bruce!"

Two or three of the gentlemen present went for their wives and daughters, to come and try in some manner to comfort her, while the sheriff with the coroner and the rest, with drawn weapons, searched the house, but they could not find Angus Bruce.

"If the Clara Belle is in port," said the sheriff, "she must be at Worth's wharf; she always ties up there; come, men, to the wharf."

"But did you question the negress?" asked the doctor.

"No," said the sheriff, "of what use? Her testimony would not hold in law."

"True! True! I had forgotten."

The entire party hastened to the river front. The Clara Belle was not to be found.

CHAPTER X.

"ANGUS! ANGUS!"

The following day an inquest was held over the remains of the banker, and as the evidence before the jury holding it accorded in all particulars with the statements made to the sheriff on the night before by Herbert Lathrop, it is useless to repeat it.

Fannie's testimony corroborated that of Herbert's in so far as his calling her after she had retired and notifying her that Angus Bruce was awaiting her with a letter from Miss Hill, and joining her on the stairs when she descended. And she stated:

"When we entered the library my eyes fell on the form of Angus Bruce turning from my father's bedside with that bloody knife clutched in his hand and a look of horror on his face. I fainted, nor did I subsequently see Angus Bruce again."

"You say, Miss Loyd," said the coroner, "that on his features was a look of horror? Did you, or do you think, that the expression indicated one who who was gloating over a deed of blood? You remember your cousin said the look was fiendish, which would imply as much?"

"I thought the look one of amazement and horror; the knife he held at arm's length and there was blood upon his hand and clothing; yes, even on the bosom of his shirt—it was the blood of my dear father. I saw it all and then—and then I fainted."

Here Fannie burst into a flood of tears.

"Miss Loyd," said the coroner, "did Angus Bruce leave behind a letter from Miss Hill?"

"Not to my knowledge; when I revived I was lying on a sofa and there were bloody finger marks upon my dress. Aunt Mag said that before flying from the house Angus raised me to the sofa."

"Perhaps," said the sheriff, "he had no letter from Miss Hill, and merely made the assertion as a pretext to get into the house."

"That question Miss Hill could doubtless settle," said Herbert; "but one thing to my mind is clear—his expectations were to have the deed over and no traces on his person, and to have entered the library and closed the bedroom door before my cousin descended the stairs. Of course he did not expect to see me again, and when we both confronted him so suddenly, with all the evidences of his guilt before us, the reeking knife in his hand, he was struck dumb. He knew that he must fly for his life and thus lose all that he had hoped to gain, as the result of his crime; if indeed he hoped for gain at all. He doubtless thought the murder would not be discovered till morning, and that it would be believed the work of burglars who had entered the house after he had left."

"Everything would indicate as much," said the coroner.

The jury speedily found a verdict that John Loyd had been murdered by Angus Bruce, and officers were dispatched in all directions for his apprehension. Two were instructed to proceed to Smithville on the Sunshine, which departed at once, bearing a letter from Herbert to Abner Hill, informing him of his uncle's murder, and requesting the presence of himself and family at once.

Many people were on the wharf when the Sunshine departed on her downward trip.

"Should you encounter the Clara Belle on your trip down, board her and make a thorough search," said the sheriff to his officers.

"I had expected the Clara Belle up, on last night's tide," said a gentleman standing on the dock. "I had chartered Angus for a trip to Charleston; he should have taken in his cargo to-day."

"The schooner may have been here, Mr. Murchison."

"If it was," said Murchison, "and Angus fled on her, and at 12 o'clock, you will not encounter the Clara Belle. Why, the tide began to ebb at 12 last night, there was a good stiff breeze down the river, and the Clara Belle, without a cargo, would skim the water like a thing of life, and by five o'clock this morning would have passed out the inlet."

There was a young man standing on the deck of the Sunshine in the uniform of a lieutenant of the regular army. Few recognized in him a youth they had seen many times in his boyhood days, on the streets of Wilmington, with Abner Hill, and yet this youth was the squire's youngest son, Tom, who now for the first time in eight years, with two or three exceptions, when he had been home on short vacations, was returning to Orton. For four years he had been at school at Hillsboro, N. C., and for the last four at West Point military academy. He had now graduated, received his first commission, and was on his way home to attend the weddings of his brother and sister, and await orders.

"Excuse me," said the sheriff, addressing the young lieutenant. "But are you not Squire Hill's youngest son?"

"I am so, sheriff; thought some one would recognize me. This uniform and the past few years have changed my appearance much, I suppose."

"Immensely! why, when I saw you last, you were but a lad.

"Captain, do you recognize Lieut. Hill? He'll go ashore at Orton. Give him Lathrop's letter to the squire, he can deliver it."

"What, Tom Till! the lad that used to stand at the wheel with me, whenever he could get the chance? Tom, my lad, your straps ain't caused you to forget old friends, I hope?"

"No, captain, I wanted to see who would recognize me."

"Well, here's the letter, Tom, and sorry news you'll be the bearer of, to Orton."

"Yes, I know," said Tom, "I heard all about the murder of Mr. Loyd at the hotel, and in my pocket I have the morning paper; it will doubtless be a sad blow. I had expected to attend two weddings to-night; now I expect there will be naught but mourning during my stay."

"Cast off lines," shouted the captain, and the Sunshine went puffing down the river, bearing the brother of Clara Hill to make glad her eyes, and in his pocket a missive to her father, calculated to throw the family of Abner Hill into consternation.

Arrived at Orton landing, the little steamer drew up to the pier for a moment, and Lieut. Hill stepped upon the wharf; his baggage was placed beside him.

There was no one there to meet him; so leaving the baggage on the wharf he proceeded to follow up a rice-field bank to the house, which he approached from the rear.

The first one he encountered was Uncle Jobe at the back piazza.

The old man was busily engaged adjusting some fishing tackle to a bamboo pole, and didn't notice his approach until he was right upon him.

"Morning, Uncle Jobe, how do you do? How's the 'gators?"

It was only necessary to mention alligators in order to arouse Uncle Jobe.

"G'way from me! g'way! who is yer?"

Here Uncle Jobe looked up.

"Bress de Lawd, if dat ain't Mars. Tom—boy, I'se skeered on yer—you is a soger fer true, but who tole yer about dem 'gators? Da's what I want to know. Dat news got clear to Virginy. Whough! Unc' Jobe mus' be a berty portant man in he ole age. I spec young Miss writed to you 'bout dat."

(To be continued.)

THE NEW CREATIONS.

WEDDING DRESS WORN BY THE DAUGHTER OF A PRINCE.

Description of a Superb Reception Dress of White and Silver Brocade—New Fancies In Kid Gloves—Stylish Headgear. A Handsome Tawn Armure Suit.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—This is the season for weddings, and as that is the case and I came across a duplicate—or at least it was said to be—of the wedding dress worn by a daughter of the Prince of Wales, I feel it a duty to tell all I could see, so that some other girl may go and do likewise if she can afford it. This gown was of the thickest and richest possible satin duchess in pink May white. The skirt was snugly fitted over the hips, but flared out to the long rounded train. This was lined with white taffeta and bordered with a double ruffle of white silk muslin. All along the center of this ruffle was sewed a slender trail of orange leaves and buds. On one side of the train there was a very large ro-

WEDDING GOWNS.

sette of silk muslin trailed full of orange blossoms and leaves. The corsage was low for the princess, but was high in the copy. The lower portion of the waist was swathed in folds of the silk muslin over the silk. A wreath of blossoms and leaves was put quite around the neck, forming a sort of bertha. The belt was of the silk sewed with pearl beads. The front of the high neck was of smooth satin duchess, and it ended in a puffed stock fastened with orange blossoms. The sleeves were of silk muslin and festooned with orange buds.

The use of so much silk muslin upon a wedding dress for a princess sets the seal of popularity upon that dainty fabric. The veil was of old point for the princess, but tulle is prettier and more bridelike. The American bride had puffs of the silk muslin over satin duchess tight sleeves, while the English one had short sleeves and long, white mousquetaire gloves and a monstrous bunch of orchids, and all sorts of feathery frouds mingled with stepanotis and orange blossoms. The American girl carried a small white and gold prayer book and no bouquet at all, thinking, and very justly, that there were flowers enough for one wedding on her dress. This dress with a shorter train would be quite appropriate for a home wedding, but for a church affair it could be developed in quite the same design. We do not dress our brides in low necked gowns any more in this blessed free country, most particularly as our climate makes such almost sacrilegious; so she who wishes to follow this model should have the high neck and stock collar.

The same house which has reproduced the bridal costume above referred to has on view a superb reception dress made of white and silver brocade, so rich and stiff that one wonders whether the wearer will ever be able to sit down in it. The outline of the brocaded figures is sewed with small seed pearls, making it beautiful beyond compare. This gown is cut princess shape with a three-quarter train. There is a row of large pearl beads sewed to the edge of the skirt. As an offset to this there is a black velvet princess gown, the bottom slashed over a flame colored velvet flounce. The revers and high collar are of the flame colored velvet, embroidered with black spangles. Each one of the slashes at the bottom is also worked with spangles, and the sleeves have tudor slashes of flame velvet at the top, and the rest of the sleeve of black velvet thickly worked with spangles. There was also a magnificent white and gold embroidered opera cloak, long and ample, with corn colored satin lining and an immense ruche around the neck of white silk mull with the edges buttonholed in gold thread.

Among the minor novelties I noticed white undressed kids in all lengths, sometimes stitched in wide bands and sometimes plain, but all are worn larger and looser than they have been. The favorite for every day has four large buttons. For evening they are not so long as formerly, but there are several wrinkles left down

SOME NEW CREATIONS.

around the wrists. Bracelets are often seen now over gloves, mostly in the oldest style one can obtain. Pink coral in squares with slender gold bands holding them together made one pair of beautiful bracelets.

There was a lovely tan-brown colored armure suit. The skirt was ungarnished. The basque was slashed in scallops all around. There was a wide flat revers collar in rich dark green, embroidered with gold and edged with gold beads and a plaiting of black silk mull. The front of the basque was filled in by white silk with a white chiffon frill edged with yellow floss. The gigot sleeves were finished with velvet cuffs and chiffon frills to match the revers. A green velvet and rough straw hat made the finish to this elegant costume.

OLIVE HARPER.

GOETHE'S PREDICTIONS.

The Great Poet Had a Strong Political Imagination.

It is not generally known that Goethe foresaw not only the construction of the Suez canal, but of the Nicaragua canal as well, and foresaw also that the former would have to become the possession of England and the latter the possession of the United States. A writer in the London Spectator translates from Dekermann the following report of Goethe's conversation at a dinner in his house:

"'Humboldt,' said Goethe, 'has indicated, with great local knowledge, several points where, by making use of some rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico, one might perhaps attain the object in view, even more advantageously than at Panama. The decision of all this is reserved to the future and to a grand spirit of enterprise. So much is certain that if a cutting be possible of such a character as would allow ships with any kind of cargo and of every, even the greatest, size to pass through such a canal from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean there would result for the whole of the civilized world, also for the not civilized part of mankind, the most incalculable advantages. I should, however, be astonished if the United States were to let slip the opportunity of getting such a work into their own hands. One may foresee that that youthful country, with its pronounced tendency toward the west, will have seized upon and peopled, within 30 or 40 years, even the wide stretches of land beyond the Rocky mountains. One may also foresee that along all this coast of the Pacific, where nature has already created the most spacious and most secure harbors, there will gradually arise very important commercial towns, which will become the intermediaries of a great intercourse between China and the East Indies on the one side and the United States on the other. But in that case it will be not only desirable, but almost a matter of necessity, that merchant vessels as well as men-of-war shall maintain a more rapid communication than has so far been possible by the wearisome, disagreeable and costly navigation round Cape Horn. I repeat, then, that it is absolutely imperative for the United States to effect a cutting from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. And I am certain that they will achieve that aim. I should like to live to see it. But that is not possible in my case. Secondly, I should like to live to see effected a joining of the Rhine with the Danube. But that were another gigantic undertaking, and I doubt its being carried out, more especially when I contemplate the smallness of the means that Germany can dispose of. And, thirdly, I should like the English to be in possession of a canal of Suez. These three things I should like to live to see, and it would be really worth while to hold out here for their sake.'"—Literary Digest.

THE POWER OF COLOR.

It Is Said to Exercise a Potent Influence Over Humanity.

It is claimed that color exercises a potent influence over the human race. The mystics believe that every person is surrounded by an aureole of a color pertaining to his or her nature. We are told that blue, the color of heaven, indicates the purest soul. Purple also ranks high in the scale, and pink and red indicate grossness, immorality, materiality.

Experiments have been made as to the influence of color on invalids, and years ago the blue glass craze was given wide credence, but finally became exploded.

A woman heralded the fact that she had discovered the efficacy of color baths for certain ailments, and she gained quite a number of adherents. Another genius discovered that certain tones in music were represented by certain shades of color, and that those who understood the science could derive as much pleasure as when listening to a performer.

Balzac seems to have held certain ideas as to the influence of color upon human beings and averred that he could tell the disposition of a woman by the colors she affected. Thus he declared that a fondness for white marked the coquette; that romantic and amiable women affected pink, and that the woman with a predilection for green and orange was sure to have a quarrelsome disposition; that beauties who had passed their first youth were inclined to lilac and purple; that those of a melancholy disposition were disposed to wear gray, and that the persons who always wore black, unless they were in mourning, were sure to be of a suspicious and quarrelsome nature. According to this theory, red and yellow are excitants, green and blue, bilious; orange, fiery; gray, melancholy; lilac, quiet and unostentatious.

Colors do undoubtedly wield a strange influence over sensitive organisms and affect them agreeably or disagreeably. Thus a certain female novelist is a prey to nausea and faintness when she comes in contact with a mass of yellow. Combinations of color have a singular effect on other natures.—Godey's Magazine.

Can You Count a Billion?

The following remarkable calculation on the length of time which it would take a person to count 1,000,000,000 recently appeared in an issue of The English Mathematician:

What is a billion? The reply is very simple. In England a billion is a million times a million. This is quickly written and quicker still pronounced. But no man is able to count it. You will count 160 or 170 a minute. But let us suppose that you go up as high as 200 a minute, hour after hour. At that rate you would count 12,000 an hour, 288,000 a day or 105,120,000 in a year. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so and was counting still. Had such a thing been possible he would not yet have finished the task of counting a billion.

To count a billion would require a person to count 200 a minute for a period of 9,512 years 542 days 5 hours 20 minutes, providing he should count continuously. But suppose we allow the counter 12 hours daily for rest, eating and sleeping. Then he would need 18,025 years 319 days 10 hours 45 minutes in which to complete the task.

Old Customs.

The stanch upholder of customs often bases his adherence to them upon the ground that they have sprung from some natural need of humanity, and therefore have a claim upon our continued allegiance. The first statement is undoubtedly true. But the inference drawn from it is frequently unjustifiable, for it takes no account of changing conditions and changing aims. A custom which was at one time and in a certain state of society highly beneficial may, at a later time and in different circumstances, be positively injurious, and the beneficent aim which once inspired it may presently be quite lost sight of amid other and far less worthy motives.—New York Ledger.

THROUGH THE TRAIN

THE ENGINEER'S STORY OF HOW HE WON THE RIGHT OF WAY.

It Was a Case of Cut the Other Train In Two or Get Discharged—Things Looked Squally For a Moment, but Everything Ended All Right.

"Yes," said the old engineer reflectively as he filled his pipe, "these interlockin signals and so on are all very pretty in theory, but the theory doesn't always work out—as, for instance, in the Atlantic City wreck. For my part, give me the old fashioned way of stoppin at all grade crossin's, and there'll be no trouble.

"And that reminds me," he continued, returning the borrowed tobacco bag to the fireman, "of an incident which occurred one time about 20 years ago, when I was runnin on the Crooked river branch of this line. At that time the Danville road crossed us at a grade near Monterey. There wasn't no fancy set of switches or signals there in them days, not even a watchman. The rule was that all trains must come to a dead stop 300 feet short of the crossin, and, after makin sure the way was clear, to go slowly over. Passenger trains had right of way over freight and freight over coal.

"Well, sometimes we stopped, and sometimes we didn't, especially if we were late or in a hurry. I was runnin the day express then, and, on account of the cars bein painted black, as well as our fast schedule, the train was known as the Flyaway Nigger—somethin like the Empire State express and so on of today. There was a mean, crusty engineer on the Danville road, who used to chase himself across in front of me day after day with his old mixed train of freight and passenger cars until I got tired out.

"'See here, Bill,' said I to him one night, 'you don't want to be so durn quick on the trigger in goin over that crossin at Monterey ahead of me. You know well enough I have the right of way over your blame old train, and it's only fair you treat me white.' Bill snorted out that I could go to the devil, and that he'd run his train to suit himself. 'All right, Bill,' says I, 'if that's the way you're goin to act, you've got to take the consequences.' 'Goin to report me, I s'pose,' he said. 'Not much,' says I; 'that ain't my style, but the next time you got in my way, look out,' and with that I left him, for I was too blame mad to talk.

"Well, next night I saw Bill with his pesky little train crawlin along toward the crossin just as I blowed for Monterey. I had two express, four coaches and a Pullman—a pretty heavy train in them days—but I put on steam, pulled the whistle and hustled out lively. Bill had the start of me, however, and he made his old teapot of an engine nearly bust, but he got there first and went kiteety split over the crossin, yankin the tail end of his train right from the front of my engine. Then I saw him and his fireman makin faces at me. 'All right, my boy,' thought I, 'your turn will surely come.'

"Next night he did me up again, and the night after that he once more bumped his rickety old rollin stock under my nose. I nearly had a fit, but I never let on. Of course by this time the crews were on to the case, and one scared brakeman reported me to the superintendent. I got a note to come to his office at once. I went, explained everything and came out with the order that if I didn't get the Flyaway Nigger over that crossin ahead of the Danville train that night I might hunt another job. Oh, he was a dandy, that superintendent.

"Well, I didn't want to lose my job, and I was blame anxious to take a wheel off Bill's train, so I didn't feel very much cut up over the order. 'Get a good head of steam on, Pete,' I said to the fireman; 'the Flyaway Nigger goes over the crossin first tonight, or Bill and us go to hell together.'

"'Good,' said Pete.

"We got to Monterey two minutes ahead of time and was swingin along confidentlike, when, bust my hide, if old Bill didn't loom up in the distance hell bent for the crossin at a speed which I could see was goin to land him there just about the time we would be usin them rails. I blowed, and he blowed. We were both goin about the same speed, say 40 miles an hour. The passengers were dead game. They was hangin out the windows yellin and cussin each other as hard as they could, and I heard afterward that two of them staked their accident insurance tickets on the result.

"Bill was doin himself proud. He had a train of one flat, three box and a passenger car, the flat bein next the engine. I saw he was about 30 feet ahead of me, and I calculated I'd go through him just about the flat car, when Pete yelled, and I saw him pointin to the box cars. It was no wonder he yelled. On every car was a big sign, 'Dynamite!'

"'Gosh,' thought I, 'there's goin to be some fun sure!' and I braced my feet against the cab. By this time we were within 20 yards of the crossin, and Bill's engine was just on the frog. I saw Bill's face for a second, and you bet your life he wasn't grinnin at that time.

"Then came a bump, a crash, and it's the honest God's truth I'm tellin you that before I knew what was what we were spinnin along on the other side of the crossin without even a bent rod. Lookin back, I saw we had cut right through the Danville train between the engine and the flat car, and that by some strange means not a wheel had left the track. It was the queerest collision I ever heard of.

"Bill came to my house that night, and says he, 'Sam, if you ain't more careful, you'll break somethin at Monterey one of these days.'

"'Bill,' says I, 'do you concede me the right of way from now on?'

"'I do, Sam,' says he solemnlike.

"'All right, Bill,' says I, 'come and have a drink.'

"And that ended it."—Philadelphia Times.

A German Joke.

"Now that I have your consent, my charming Bessie, allow me to ask one question: Are you superstitious?" "Superstitious? Why do you want to know, Frank?" "I cannot tell you before you have answered my question." "Well, then, I am not superstitious in the least." He (overjoyed)—Then I may tell you with an easy conscience that you are my thirteenth sweetheart.—Neue Fliegende Blatter.

Simple Sermons Preferred.

There is no city in America, we believe, where there is more demand or appreciation for simple gospel preaching, and none where mere intellectual subtleties or cheap literary substitutes for a thoroughgoing, deep souled faith find a poorer market. When you come to Boston, therefore, bring your simplest sermons with you, and you will find them appreciated.—Boston Congregationalist.

A WOMAN'S AGE.

It Is Her Dearest Secret and Well Does She Preserve It.

The Prince of Wales once asked a very pretty woman her age. She replied, "Just 25." Five years later he met her again, when he asked the same question. "Just 25," she again replied. The prince smiled and said, "Five years ago you made the same answer." "Ah, your highness, surely you don't think I am a woman who says one thing today and another thing tomorrow."

Women all the world over—white, black, red and yellow—equivocate on one point; that point is their age. In fact, there is something essentially unfeminine in the make up of a woman who, having arrived—having very much arrived—at years of discretion, does not equivocate. And it is a woman's first duty to be feminine.

Looking over the blue book, where our ages are periodically registered, one fact stands out for all who run to read. It is that the vast majority of women's ages therein recorded cluster near the early twenties and the multiples of ten.

That women are reluctant to "change a figure" is common knowledge. When she has passed the thirtieth milestone, a woman mendaciously loves to linger in the late twenties, from which she refuses to move until compelled to do so by the too evident pressure of years.

This feminine propensity to falsify one's age is not always the result of vanity. It may arise at times from a slovenly habit of the mind, which is loath to change a figure that has done service for so long. When the new year comes on us, the pen often clings with sentimental forgetfulness to the figures of the old. It rebels against putting a 7 where a 6 has been.

Perhaps the same lazy sentiment and forgetfulness urge a woman to fabricate an age in consonance with her desire.

The favorite "sticking age" for women is 25. This is proved by the fact that the number of women returning themselves as between 20 and 25 is far larger than the number of girls returned ten years before as being between 10 and 15. The former must naturally be the survivors of the latter. Here is a little mystery of which the solution must be found in the intricate mazes of woman's vanity.

Why a woman should begin to falsify her age in the early twenties has always been a puzzle to the fair and square minded lords of creation. From 25 to 30 is generally the table land of woman's life and attractiveness.

Granted. But women are essentially prudential in their calculations.

If one is determined to stick at 20, to refuse to run the steeple chase of life fairly, to decline to take at a bound the third multiple of 10, it is well to begin in good time. A year or two in the early twenties is never missed.

And a woman never stoops to pick up what she has thus lost, which leads to the conclusion that women are wise in their generation.—New York Journal.

NEW GREEN GOODS GAME.

This Time the Swindlers Were Bankcod by the Yankees.

Not long since some green goods circulars were received by some gentlemen in a town not far from Bangor. They were enterprising men too. They made their money by figuring, and they just did a little reasoning in this case.

A few days later a dispatch was forwarded according to directions, and in due course of time a reply was received by mail, giving them further particulars in regard to the remarkably good imitations that the green goods men had to offer.

This received, both gentlemen replied that they had money to invest, and that they had little doubt that the green goods men could substantiate all the claims made, but before they went on to New York to meet the parties as suggested they must see a sample of the money, and requested that such be forwarded at once.

The bait took, as they intended it should, and the two men received a nice new dollar, and no amount of scrutiny would fail in, showing that it was in every way as good as a treasury note, for in effect it was a government bill.

The money was, of course, pocketed, and circulars were solicited from other townsmen, and the racket worked until each man was $10 or more ahead of the game, when for some reason or other requests for samples were not honored by the New York dealers in cheap currency.

The idea may have possibly dawned on the New Yorkers that the returns did not admit of further investment in that town.—Bangor Commercial.

"There Wa'n't Nothing."

The following story of excessive zeal is told by a young minister who spent last summer in missionary work among the Green mountains. The two maiden ladies with whom he boarded kept no horse and were wont to rely upon the courtesy of neighbors to bring their mail from the postoffice.

As the ladies and their boarders were sitting on the piazza one evening a neighbor passed in the direction of the village, and one of the sisters called out, "Are you going to the village, Jonas?"

"Yes," replied Jonas, pulling up his horse. "Can I do anything for you?"

"You might get our mail at the office if you would be so kind," said Aunt Clary.

Jonas drove on, but did not return from the village until after the household had retired. Shortly before midnight the whole house was aroused by a thumping at the door and calls of "Clary, Clary, Aunt Clary!"

Aunt Clary arose hastily, lit a lamp, and slipping a wrapper over her nightrobe descended and unlocked the door.

"Why, it's you, Jonas!" said Clary. "What a turn you gave me!"

"There wa'n't nothing," said Jonas as he turned to go, full of the happy consciousness of duty performed.—Youth's Companion.

Do Ants Ever Sleep?

Some years ago the leading naturalists startled the world with the intelligence that the common ant had never been known to sleep. They claimed to have made a long series of observations which warranted such remarkable conclusions. The published statements of the results of those observations excited considerable comment, for, if the assertion should prove true, the ant would be the only exception known in the animal world where sleep at some time or other is not an absolute necessity. Later observations on this point prove that the sensational naturalists who made the announcement were not in possession of facts which would justify such a conclusion.—St. Louis Republic.

Louis I of France was the Stammerer because of a defect in his speech. Michael II, emperor of the east, had a similar defect, which gave him the same designation. It is said he could not speak until he had stamped his feet.

HOW DID THEY DO IT?

MODERNS ASK THIS AS THEY CONSIDER THE ANCIENTS' WORK.

Recipes Lost That Would Be of Value to Mankind—Some of the Things They Did In the Long Ago That Nineteenth Century Civilization Cannot Compass.

When we reflect that the ancients possessed but very limited means for spreading knowledge of any kind, it seems somewhat strange that so much of it should have come down to modern times. But when it is taken into consideration that even since the introduction of printing, which is the greatest disseminator of knowledge that has ever existed, many secrets of recipes have been utterly lost, it is truly wonderful that the number of trade recipes which the ancients used, and which have been handed down to us, is not infinitely smaller than it is. But, then, those that are lost seem to be by far the most important—they are not merely of interest to the antiquarian and the different varieties of "ologists," but would be useful to those who earn their bread in the everyday walks of life. To know, for example, how the ancient Roman made his mortar would interest both the modern builder and his pocket. But, unfortunately for posterity, the modern builder can no more make mortar equal to that of the Romans than he can fly. If he could, there would be a chance that the buildings which he makes would last for some thousands of years—so long, in fact, as the stone lasts. This is the case with the mortar used by the Romans. It is as firm now as it was a couple of thousand years ago, so hard that a file will hardly touch it, and so lasting that the stones which it cemented together have begun to crumble away, leaving the mortar still intact.

Another secret which was known to the Romans, or at least to one of them, was one about glass. The story, if we recollect rightly, is told by Suetonius. An artisan brought to the Emperor Tiberius a goblet made of glass, a substance then recently discovered, which, when thrown on the ground or squeezed in the hand, did not break, but was as elastic as steel. The only goblets in those times were made of metal. The only ones used in Roman society were made of silver or gold. Consequently the emperor thought that if the secret of making glass goblets which were unbreakable became generally known, the trade of the gold and silver smiths of Rome would be ruined, and he therefore ordered the immediate execution of the artisan who invented the method of producing malleable glass. The order, as were most of the orders of an imperial despot, was promptly carried out, and the man's secret died with him; nor has it since been recovered.

The Greeks, so history tells us, were in the habit of using in their naval battles a substance which, when thrown on to the water, burned and set fire to the ships of the enemy. This substance went under the name of "Greek fire;" but, unless it was the metal potassium modern scientists do not know what it was, and even that element would not answer the purpose unless used in very large quantities. If, therefore, the famous Greek fire was potassium, the Greeks must have been acquainted with a cheap and easy method of obtaining it, and if they had that recipe, it is lost.

The English of early times did not know a great deal that we do not know now. But they certainly knew of a drug or of something which would protect the skin from heat. Editha, the daughter of Godwin, plunged her arm into a caldron of boiling oil and brought out the "holy stone" therefrom. She could not have done this without some such help. But although the secret of it is dead to us, it is most certainly known to some of the eastern conjurers of today, for a feat similar to the above in every instance may be witnessed in almost every country of the orient. The Italians, and the ancient Romans, too, for that matter, had a method of mixing their colors so as to render them imperishable. A glance at some of the old Roman pictures in the British museum will show that the colors of pictures painted nearly 2,000 years ago are almost as fresh, especially the reds, as they must originally have been. Raphael, Vandyke, Rubens—in fact, all the old masters—possessed a similar secret. What their recipe was is not known, but certainly modern painters cannot mix their colors so as to make them stand the test of centuries. Fifty or 60 years at the most is what they will stand without showing a marked deterioration.

Another class of old masters—the violin makers—had a recipe which is lost forever. It was for a varnish which, besides preserving their instruments, sunk into the wood and mellowed it. In spite of repeated efforts, however, the modern violin manufacturers cannot make a similar varnish, and it is principally for this reason that their instruments, though very good, cannot rank even with a mediocre "Strad" or Amati. When Cortes conquered Mexico, he found the Aztecs a civilized race. He found them masters of architecture and skilled in metallurgy. He found, too, that they were able to treat copper in such a manner that it could be hardened and tempered like steel. We have seen specimens of this copper cutlery—which is pure copper, almost chemically pure—which are equal in fineness of temper and hardness to the finest steel produced by our much vaunted scientific processes of today. Men have worked for a long time on this subject, for if copper of this kind could be produced now it would be invaluable for many purposes; but so far little or no success has attended their efforts, and the recipe remains a secret. The inlaying of sword blades with gold, at which the Indians were at one time expert, is another lost recipe, for even they cannot do it now, and only a few examples of gold inlaid swords and daggers now remain to prove that at one time somebody possessed the secret for thus beautifying them without damaging their efficiency. In the middle of the last century there lived in a Welsh village a blacksmith who possessed a recipe for welding steel without spoiling its temper. He was able to weld a sword blade in half an hour in such a manner that the join was quite invisible, and the edge, temper and brightness were as perfect as when the weapon first came from the factory. But he invariably worked alone and would not even allow any one near his forge while he was at work, and although he was offered large sums for the secret of his recipe, he never divulged it, and it died with him.—London Standard.

St. Louis has suffered from three very serious fires—the first in 1849, when the loss exceeded $3,000,000; the second in 1851, when 2,500 buildings were destroyed, the loss exceeding $11,000,000; the third occurred in the same year, when over 500 buildings were destroyed.

Every fisherman knows that fish bite better just before a shower than at any other time.

THE SHORT GRASS COUNTRY

Its Climatic Peculiarities, Natural Vegetation and Needs—Corn Fails to Thrive.

"The corn crop has failed again in the 'short grass country,' or at least in this portion of it," writes a correspondent of Kansas Farmer from Palisade, Neb. He tells how year after year men strain every nerve to put in a large acreage of corn, neglecting often everything else. They spend almost their whole strength all spring and early summer on the cornfield, and then are rewarded with little more than dry stalks. The only lesson they seem to learn is that they must increase their acreage next year. They have been brought up to raise corn, and they must follow that pursuit. The following is also gleaned from this letter just quoted from:

People are now speaking of this country as a stock or cattle country. Some of them, however, mean a cowboy country, with a sort of nomadic or semi-nomadic population, where large herds of cattle roam over free range, about one animal to 15 acres. It is, however, too good a country for that—too many things will grow here. We ought to learn after awhile that the "short grass country" is different in its climatic peculiarities from any other portion of North America. It has a different natural vegetation, and it may reasonably be expected to require a different kind of crop. We have the buffalo grasses, upon which in the winter of 1894 horses and cattle lived without a pound of grain or a mouthful of hay and were in good condition in the spring—in better trim, in fact, than stock that was sent away to be wintered.

There seems to be no difficulty in raising an abundance of forage when a reasonable attempt is made. Broadcast sorghum, if sown in time, yields an immense burden of fodder; so, also, does Kaffir corn. And a farmer who put in three acres of it last year told me that he never had so much and so good fodder on the same amount of ground. I fear, however, that the Kaffir corn requires too long a season to be reliable in maturing seed in this latitude. Perhaps an early variety may yet be found which will correspond to the Early Amber among the sorghums.

The great need now is some grain that will take the place of corn and oats. In the great sorghum durra family there surely ought to be one somewhere that will answer the purpose. Corn is evidently not king in the "short grass country," and the sooner people discover that fact the better it will be for them.

Durability of Shingles.

There are said to be Michigan white cedar shingles now doing good service on roofs in that state that have been in full exposure and wear for over 75 years. In calling attention to the foregoing the New York Sun says:

It is thus seen that climate affects the durability of shingles, and the fact that white cedar is the natural product of Michigan and red cedar of the Pacific coast is held to be proof that the red cedar is naturally adapted for use on the Pacific coast and the white for use in such sections as the middle and northwestern states, etc. A peculiar objection is brought against the red cedar by some—namely, that there exists in that wood an acid which is, in the climate of certain sections, so acted upon by water as to corrode rapidly the nails with which the shingles are fastened on to roofs, the rust extending to the wood around the nails, and soon causing a leaky roof, this action explaining the holes so often to be seen around the nails in red cedar roofs. Another point offered for consideration in this connection is the fact, as stated, that a shingle is ruined by kiln drying, and that no kiln dried lumber can be regarded as of equal value for outside work to that which is air dried.

Icehouse Without Sawdust.

The essentials of a house to keep ice are protection from air, thorough drainage, that the water may not stand in the bottom of the house, and thorough ventilation above, so that the hot air may not accumulate. It is of great advantage if the icehouse can be built in the shade of trees to protect it from the direct rays of the sun. The larger the quantity of ice put together the better it will keep. The blocks should be sawed square and of uniform size and closely packed together. With a large quantity of ice, and in the absence of sawdust, a Prairie Farmer correspondent tells that hay is a good substitute, but great pains should be taken to see that the space around the outside is so closely packed that no air will be admitted and the top thoroughly covered. If the hay on top of the ice gets saturated with water and begins to heat in summer, it would be wise to remove part of it and replace with dry hay. Soft hay from second cutting is the best for this purpose.

Here and There.

The advice is given in the Iowa Register not to sow alfalfa in the orchard.

The fifth national irrigation congress will be held at Phonix, A. T., Dec. 15, 16 and 17.

American Agriculturist reports that nine out of every ten farms in Utah are owned free of debt and are cultivated by their owners.

In feeding well cured, long fodder the waste is one-third, and this is largely reduced by shredding, and what there is makes excellent bedding.

Animals to be wintered over should be kept in a good condition now.

Store up the feed in convenient places for feeding out this winter.

Better haul in and rick up the greater part of the corn fodder convenient to the feed lots, than to let it remain out in the fields exposed to all kinds of weather.

The report comes that farmers and ranchmen as a rule are well satisfied with the yield of hay throughout the Pacific coast states and the Rocky mountain districts.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

ICEHOUSE COLD STORAGE.

Description of an Ohio Structure That Has Given Satisfaction.

A Pennsylvanian applied to Rural New Yorker for directions for building a cheap icehouse to hold 14 two horse loads and have a room 5½ feet high and 8 feet square below the ice for milk and butter—in fact, a cold storage room. His request was referred to W. W. Farnsworth of Ohio, who a year ago built a fruithouse with a cold storage cellar that he considers a success. It was built on the same principle as the one at the experiment station at Wooster, O., that has proved a success for several years. To build to meet the requirements of the Pennsylvanian Mr. Farnsworth writes:

I would excavate three to four feet (drainage permitting) and use the earth thus obtained to bank up to the top of the wall, which I would make at least 6 or 6½ feet. I would build a stone wall (mine is of broken stone and lime and cement mortar filled into molds), about a foot thick. If a perfect cold storage is desired for keeping fruit, meat, etc., I would set up 2 by 4 studding against the inside of the wall and cover them with building paper and matched ceiling, thus creating an air chamber. Probably this will not be required for milk and butter.

I would construct the cellar bottom of broken stones and cement, about six inches thick. The door should be on the outside, north side preferred, and should be very tight fitting. On top of the wall place joists strong enough to support the ice and cover with two inch plank, leaving a space of four inches around the outside to allow a circulation from the icehouse downward into the cellar. Upon this floor place galvanized iron for the ice to rest upon, leaving a few inch strips of wood upon it to prevent the ice injuring the iron when the house is being filled. Turn up the iron three or four inches around the edge to hold the water from melting ice, and have an opening at one corner, which should be a little lower than the others to drain it off. The remainder of the upper part of the building should be built like an ordinary icehouse.

The ice is put in in the ordinary manner, except that the sawdust is placed around the outside, and an air space of four to six inches is left. This comes directly over the opening in the cellar floor and allows the air to become cooled by direct contact with the ice. Being heavier than the air beneath, it descends, and the warmer air from below ascends, to be cooled in turn without any elaborate or patent system of flues, ventilators, etc. The ice will waste more rapidly than when protected on the sides, and one will need to provide a somewhat larger quantity to allow therefor. Have as few outside windows to the cellar as possible and protect by double sash and shutters. I do not believe that it will be necessary or advisable to have ice around the sides of the cellar. This is the general principle of my cold storage fruithouse. The details can be varied to suit circumstances, tools and pocketbooks.

Peach Trees In Oklahoma.

The vigor of growth exhibited by peach trees in Oklahoma is a cause of surprise to every one. Here is a letter about it written to American Gardening:

Of trees native to the territory, the elm, cottonwood and jack oak are the most common. These are for the most part found along the streams, and all present a more or less dwarfed appearance away from such places. Ordinary shade trees do not seem to do well and require much care and cultivation to get a decent sort of growth. Peach trees given the same treatment flourish and thrive and exhibit the vitality of locust sprouts on the rocky hills of the east. How long this state of affairs will continue is a question. Disease is already beginning to encroach upon the orchards, the peach rosette having made its appearance in some localities. Upward of 1,000,000 peach trees have been planted since opening day, in 1889, and while the distance to large markets is against the growers fair returns are realized.

A New Butter Package.

The Australasian reports a new butter package, which is said to do away with the necessity for cold storage of butter. The butter is first packed in a box made of ordinary glass, the corners being fastened with gummed paper. A layer of plaster of paris about one inch thick is placed over the glass box, and the brick is then wrapped in a paper specially prepared for the purpose. As the gypsum is a nonconductor of heat, it is claimed that the butter so packed is not injured by any changes of temperature. Butter packed in this manner in Melbourne was sent to South Africa, about 700 miles, and arrived in the same condition as when shipped. The cost of this method of packing is said not to exceed 2 cents per pound of butter. The butter is sent as common freight, which results in a great saving of expense.

Boxes of 200 pounds capacity are made for large creameries.

Sweet Cider.

Those who prefer sweet cider resort to various methods for arresting fermentation, such as putting a handful of powdered clay into each barrel, or two or three pounds of well burned charcoal, or a little mustard seed, about a gill to each barrel. Others allow the cider to work until it has reached the state most desirable to the taste, then add 1½ tumblers grated horseradish to each barrel and shake up well. This arrests further fermentation, says a writer in Farm and Fireside.